

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1981-82

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**Presented to the Government of India in compliance with
the UGC Act, 1956
NEW DELHI**

University Grants Commission
New Delhi-110002
(INDIA)

Note

Figures given in the report have been rounded

1 Lakh = 1,00,000

1 Crore = 1,00,00,000 = 10 million

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**Members of the University Grants Commission
during 1981-82**

Chairman

1. Dr. Mrs. Madhuri R. Shah

Vice-Chairman

2. Professor B. Ramachandra Rao*

Members

3. Mrs. Anna R. Malhotra@
4. Shri C.G. Somiah§
5. Professor Amales Tripathi+
6. Professor C.V. Subramanian+
7. Professor Usha H. Mehta+
8. Professor Ram Lal Parikh+
9. Professor Mrinal Miri+
10. Mr. Justice S.M. Sikri+
11. Dr. V.S Arunachalam
12. Dr. Wahid U. Malik

* Resigned w.e.f. 17.3.1982.

@ Appointed in place of Shri T.N. Chaturvedi w.e.f. 31.8.1981. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi was appointed in place of Shri Kireet Joshi w.e.f. 15.7.1981.

§ Appointed in place of Shri V.B. Eswaran w.e.f. 30.6.1981.

+ The term of members at Serial numbers 5 to 8 expired on 4.2.1982, Serial number 9 on 15.2.1982 and serial number 10 on 23.4.1982.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT

April 1981—March 1982

In compliance with Section 18 of the UGC Act, 1956 (No. 3 of 1956)* we have the honour to present to the Central Government the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1981-82 to be laid before the Houses of Parliament.

SECTION 1

Institutions and Enrolment in Higher Education Growth in Numbers

1.01 Student Enrolment: As against an enrolment of 20,65,041 students in 86 universities, nine institutions deemed to be universities and 3,896 colleges in the year 1971-72, there were 29,52,066 students enrolled in 1981-82 in as many as 118 universities, 13 institutions deemed to be universities and 4,886 colleges. Growth in the number of institutions and enrolments for the period 1971-72 to 1981-82 is given in the following table. Figures pertaining to student enrolment exclude enrolment in intermediate, pre-university and pre-professional classes, unless otherwise specified:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of universities</i>	<i>Number of Colleges</i>	<i>Number of Students</i>
1	2	3	4
1971-72	86 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	3,896	20,65,041
1972-73	90 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	4,158	21,68,107
1973-74	95 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	4,308	22,34,385
1974-75	102 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	4,170	23,66,541
1975-76	102 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	4,272	24,26,109

*The University Grants Commission Act 1956 (Act No. 3 of 1956) (as amended upto 7th June, 1972).

1	2	3	4
1976-77	105+10 institutions deemed to be universities	4,317	24,31,563
1977-78	105+10 institutions deemed to be universities	4,375	25,64,972
1978-79	108+10 institutions deemed to be universities	4,460	26,18,228
1979-80	108+11 institutions deemed to be universities	4,558	26,48,579
1980-81	112+11 institutions deemed to be universities	4,722	27,52,437
1981-82	118+13 institutions deemed to be universities	4,886	29,52,066

Note: The number of colleges from 1974-75 onwards excludes junior colleges and those offering diploma/certificate courses. Hence the change in trend.

A chronological list of universities with their student enrolment is given in Appendix I. It will be noted that during the year 1981-82 six new universities were set up and two new institutions were declared deemed to be universities under section 3 of the UGC Act viz. (a) *Universities*: Vidyasagar University (Midnapore Camp), Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwa-vidyalaya (Puri), Sri Krishnadevaraya University (Anantapur), Tamil University (Thanjavur), Bharathiar University (Coimbatore) and Bhartidasan University (Tiruchirapalli); (b) *Institutions deemed to be universities*: Dayalbagh Educational Institute (Agra) and Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning (Prasanthi Nilayam).

1.02 Growth Rate of Enrolment: The growth of student enrolment during the period 1962-63 to 1971-72 and 1972-73 to 1981-82 is given in Appendix II. The average growth rate of enrolment during the decade 1972-73 to 1981-82 was 3.7 per cent per annum. This was substantially lower than the average growth rate of 12.1 per cent during the decade 1962-63 to 1971-72. The growth rate of enrolment increased from 0.20 per cent in 1976-77 to 5.5 per cent in 1977-78, declined to 2.1 per cent in 1978-79 and 1.2 per cent in 1979-80, and then increased to 3.9 per cent in 1980-81 and 7.3 per cent in 1981-82.

During the five year period from 1977-78 to 1981-82, the average annual compound growth rate of enrolment was 3.6 per cent. However, there were wide deviations from this average growth rate among different states as indicated in Appendix III. During the period under reference, Andhra Pradesh had a growth rate of 11.4 per cent which is more than three times the average growth rate for the country as a whole. States which

had double or more than double the average growth rate were Assam (8.6), Bihar (9.0), Himachal Pradesh (8.0), Karnataka (7.7), Manipur (9.4), Meghalaya/Nagaland (9.0), Orissa (9.8) and Tamil Nadu (7.2).

On the other extreme were states of Haryana and West Bengal which registered negative growth rate during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82. The Union territory of Delhi also registered negative growth rate during this period.

The above variations are partly due to structural adjustments in adopting the 10+2+3 pattern and some of the states providing for 10+2+2 pattern as well.

1.03 Stage-wise Enrolment: According to the stage-wise enrolment from 1977-78 to 1981-82 given in Appendix IV, undergraduate enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment decreased to 87.7 in 1981-82. The percentage enrolment at the postgraduate and research levels, however, increased from 10.2 in 1977-78 to 11.1 in 1979-80 as well as in 1980-81 but decreased to 10.9 in 1981-82.

Appendix V gives the enrolment in university departments and university colleges and affiliated (private or government) colleges. The affiliated colleges account for 83.2 per cent of the total enrolment. The percentage of the students in affiliated colleges at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels to the total enrolment is 87.9 and 55.3 respectively. At the research level, affiliated colleges account for 15.1 per cent of the total enrolment.

1.04 Faculty-wise Enrolment: The faculty-wise distribution of student enrolment from 1977-78 to 1981-82 (Appendix VI) shows that the percentage of enrolment in the faculty of arts (including oriental learning) to the total enrolment went down from 43.7 in 1977-78 to 42.3 in 1978-79, 40.6 in 1979-80, 40.5 in 1980-81 and 40.3 in 1981-82. However, the percentage of students enrolled in commerce courses has gone up from 18.1 in 1977-78 to 18.8 in 1978-79, 19.5 in 1979-80, 20.1 in 1980-81 and 21.3 in 1981-82.

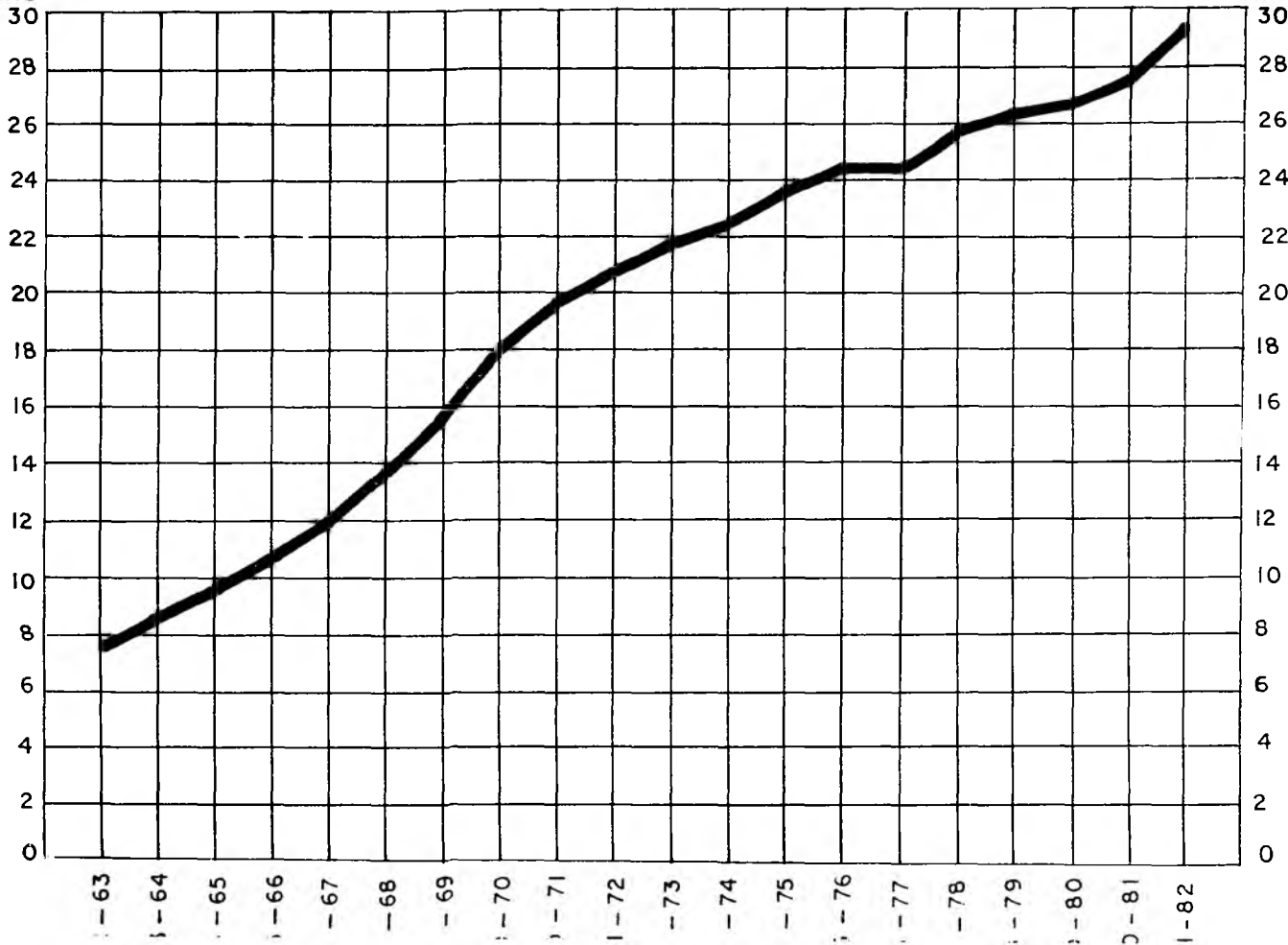
The percentage enrolment in science which had been declining until 1976-77 increased from 18.4 in 1977-78 to 18.8 in 1978-79, 19.2 in 1979-80, 19.4 in 1980-81 and 19.6 in 1981-82. The changes in percentages of enrolment in the professional courses other than medicine have been of a marginal nature. Enrolment of the medicine faculty has steadily decreased from 4.4 per cent in 1977-78 to 3.9 per cent in 1981-82.

1.05 Establishment of New Colleges: There was an increase of 164 in the number of colleges during the year (Appendix VII). Of these new colleges, 1.1 were arts, science and commerce colleges. The distribution of newly

GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT (UNIVERSITY LEVEL) 1962-1963 TO 1981-82

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established professional colleges is as under:

Engineering and Technology	—	6
Medicine, Pharmacy, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Nursing and Dentistry	—	10
Law	—	5
Music and Fine Arts	—	6
Oriental Learning	—	8
Agriculture	—	2
Veterinary Science	—	2
Education/Physical Education	—	14

1.06 State-wise Growth of Colleges: The state-wise distribution of the growth of colleges during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82 is given in Appendix VIII. There was a total increase of 511 in the number of colleges during the five-year period.

The following states account for a substantial increase in the number of colleges:

Bihar	—	99
Karnataka	—	83
Andhra Pradesh	—	77
Maharashtra	—	40
Orissa	—	29
Uttar Pradesh	—	26
West Bengal	—	26
Kerala	—	25
Rajasthan	—	22

These states taken together account for 83.6 per cent of the total increase in the number of colleges.

Appendix IX gives the state-wise increase in arts, science and commerce colleges during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82. It will be seen that the increase in arts, science and commerce colleges accounted for nearly 66 per cent of the total increase in the number of colleges during the period. Appendix X gives the state-wise position of colleges conducting postgraduate classes during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82.

1.07 Staff Strength: Appendix XI shows the strength and distribution of teaching staff in university departments and university colleges during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82. In 1981-82, there were 42,186 teachers in the

university departments and university colleges. Out of them 4,170 were professors, 9,299 readers, 26,648 lecturers and 2,069 tutors and demonstrators. The proportion of senior teachers viz. professors and readers to the total teaching staff was 31.9 per cent which shows that there has been an increase in the proportion as computed to 27.2 per cent senior teachers in 1977-78. The teaching staff in the university departments and university colleges increased by 2,222 in the year 1981-82 as compared to an increase of only 126 in 1980-81 over the preceding year. The staff in the affiliated colleges (Appendix XII) totalled 1,57,718 teachers in 1981-82 including 15,599 senior teachers, 1,34,019 lecturers and 8,100 tutors and demonstrators. There was an increase of 4,341 teachers in affiliated colleges in 1981-82 over the year 1980-81 as compared to an increase of 4,713 in 1980-81 over the year 1979-80.

1.08 Doctorate Degrees Awarded: The faculty-wise position of doctorate degrees awarded during 1976-77 to 1980-81 is given in Appendix XIII. During the year 1980-81, 6,080 doctorate degrees were awarded which were 1,004 more than those awarded during 1979-80 indicating an increase of 19.8 per cent. Maximum number of doctorates were awarded in science followed by arts. In professional faculties, the maximum number of doctorate degrees awarded was in agriculture followed by education and engineering and technology. The number of degrees awarded during the period for all the faculties taken together increased by 58.2 per cent.

SECTION 2

Maintenance and Coordination of Standards

2.01 Section 12 of the UGC Act lays down that “It shall be the general duty of the Commission to take, in consultation with the universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities.” Accordingly, all efforts of the Commission have been directed towards the maintenance and coordination of standards in regard to development as well as special programmes.

2.02 In the past few years, concerted efforts have been made to raise the level of university education, firstly to the highest standards obtaining in our own country; and, secondly, to the highest standards ‘anywhere’ in the world. Simultaneously, efforts have been made to bring about coordination between the need for maintaining quality through a proper consolidation of the existing facilities and expansion in order to meet the developmental requirements of the country, especially the need for trained personnel produced by universities for shouldering positions of responsibility in various fields. The twin problems of quality and equality would no doubt, continue to exist in the wake of general upsurge for higher education by different sections of the society.

2.03 Questions have been raised about the relevance and usefulness of the higher educational system as it obtains today with special reference to manpower needs and emergent employment opportunities and occupational patterns. Questions have also been raised about the high rate of wastage in higher education, especially at the undergraduate level. It is also felt that our educational system has not been able to play its role as effectively as it possibly could, in helping to solve some of the problems of national development, particularly those of rural development and to promote much needed awareness and interaction with the local problems. The Commission has examined these points of criticism in the document, Policy Frame, and tried to set out a strategy of development of education. The strategy involves changes in the structures and processes of the educational system, restructuring of courses to make them responsive and relevant to social needs, decentralisation as well as diversification of educational programmes, and considerable autonomy and academic freedom to the constituent departments and colleges of a university and bringing about confidence in the proper and efficient discharge of their academic responsibilities and greater interaction between the university system and the community in the neighbourhood.

2.04 The Commission, since its inception, has taken several measures for the maintenance and coordination of standards of teaching, research and examinations. The Commission has received in considerable measure willing cooperation and advice from the academics in implementing these activities. This section deals with specific measures relating to the improvement and updating of courses of study, support for research and publications, examination reforms and quality improvement programmes, all of which have a direct and significant bearing on standards in the university system.

2.05 Restructuring of Courses: The scheme of restructuring of courses was initiated by the UGC during the fifth plan period with a view to making the first degree courses more relevant to the rural environment and to the developmental needs of the community and to link education with work/field/practical experience and productivity. The key concept underlying the restructuring of courses is to remodel the existing conventional three subject courses at the first degree level by courses comprising two of the existing subjects together with a third subject being oriented towards field/practical work or having a bearing and direct relevance to the local/regional needs and requirements. It also enables re-orientation of existing courses in regard to the development of application skills etc.

2.06 The conference of Vice-Chancellors held in May, 1981 reviewed the position regarding restructuring of courses at the undergraduate level for greater relevance and development and the guidelines for the restructuring of courses in the context of new pattern of education. The conference underlined the need and urgency for restructuring of undergraduate courses so as to bring in the necessary measure of relevance, application, flexibility and diversification and efforts to provide linkages between education and emerging employment opportunities including self-employment.

2.07 Accordingly, the Commission appointed a Working Group to review the guidelines as also the introduction of new subjects keeping in view their job potentiality and applied nature. The Working Group *inter-alia* recommended the introduction of population, health and nutrition education, environmental studies, educational technology, insurance and actuarial science in the foundation/applied courses.

2.08 In regard to financial assistance for the implementation of the programme, the Working Group recommended that resources for the purpose should be found by each university from its existing funds. The Commission may also provide assistance to universities for (a) Seed money, (b) Orientation of teachers, and (c) Preparation of course materials, teaching aids etc. Universities may also be assisted for offering some courses on an experimental basis. Total assistance to a university for the programme may be

limited to Rs. five lakhs for a period of five years.

2.09 The Working Group further recommended that assistance to a college under the programme may be provided upto Rs. one lakh per annum, for appointing core staff, utilising services of part-time staff and other non-recurring expenses for a period of five years. The core staff may be appointed wherever necessary in the new areas to be introduced as a part of restructuring of courses. Part-time staff may be drawn from other institutions and local industries. A meaningful interaction between theory and its application to the needs of the region would be possible only when there is a regular interaction with the user agencies in the region.

2.10 At present the scheme is being implemented by 37 colleges and one university.

2.11 Panels of Experts: Specialists' panels in major areas of studies in science, engineering and technology and humanities and social sciences have been set up by the Commission to advise it regarding measures to be taken for the improvement of standards of teaching and research in the universities, development of inter-disciplinary programmes and other matters that may be referred by the Commission. The panels may also recommend on their own, proposals for promotion and support of studies/research which may merit special attention and resources in relation to educational and developmental needs of the country. The tenure of each panel is normally for two years.

2.12 Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences: Panels of experts in various disciplines in the humanities and social sciences were set up in February, 1974. At the end of March, 1982, 18 subject panels in the humanities and social sciences were functioning. These were: (1) English and Foreign Languages, (2) Linguistics, (3) Modern Indian Languages, (4) Economics, (5) Political Science and Public Administration, (6) Sociology and Social Anthropology, (7) Anthropology, (8) Commerce and Business Administration, (9) Law, (10) History, (11) Mass Communication, (12) Psychology, (13) Philosophy, (14) Library and Information Science, (15) Social Work, (16) Teacher Education, (17) Classical Languages and (18) Art History and Museology.

The important recommendations of some of the panels are summarized in the following paragraphs.

2.13 Panel on English and Foreign Languages: The Panel has recommended that research in comparative literature may be encouraged with particular reference to the following areas: (i) English/Foreign Languages literature written in Indian languages; (ii) English and Afro-Asian and

Latin-American literature; (iii) Images of India in the writings of European and Asian writers during 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; (iv) Inter-disciplinary research, such as literature and fine arts; literature and music, literature and folklore; literature and mythology and literature and films. (v) Comparative study of Western and Indian folk forms of traditions and mythology; (vi) Contrastive studies of foreign languages and Indian languages (vii) Popular literature and culture.

2.14 Panel on Modern Indian Languages: The Panel has recommended that regional workshops be organised in various regional languages to discuss the status of the discipline as well as syllabii at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The matter is under active consideration.

2.15 Panel on Classical Languages: An important recommendation made by the Panel is that a considerable component of Indian culture may be introduced in the undergraduate courses as part of study in arts, archaeology, history, social studies etc.

2.16 Panel on Linguistics: The Panel has recommended that a workshop be organised on Modernisation and Restructuring of Postgraduate Courses in Linguistics at the University of Poona. The recommendation of the Panel has been accepted.

2.17 Panel on Philosophy: The Panel has identified (i) Indian Philosophy of Languages; (ii) Indian Philosophical Classics; (iii) Philosophy of Social Sciences; (iv) Philosophy of Religion and Culture; (v) Contemporary Indian Philosophy as areas of research which should be supported by the Commission on a priority basis.

2.18 Panel on History: The Commission felt that keeping in view the principles enshrined in the Constitution and the recommendations made by the Minorities Commission and the National Integration Council, books prescribed by the universities at various levels be reviewed so that an unbiased and balanced interpretation of Indian history should emerge to strengthen the basic principles of unity and integrity of our country, its secular character, its composite character and attitudes promoting fraternity among all sections of our people. The question was, therefore, referred to the History Panel for its advice in the matter. The Commission has since finalised the guidelines on the recommendation of the History Panel and requested the universities to review prescribed text-books and other reading materials in history and other subjects. The guidelines *inter-alia* emphasise (i) Unity of the Indian people in diversity (ii) Unhistoricity of identification of race with nation and religious community with nation; (iii) Falsity of the theory of racial purity or caste purity which breeds contempt for supposedly

impure races/castes; (iv) Appreciation, understanding and respect for variety in culture, religion and language of the different regions, including tribal areas (v) Continuous change which follows different patterns according to social structures and stages of economic development. This implies simultaneous attention to structure and change (vi) Legitimacy of all religious and secular aspirations provided they do not clash with other such aspirations of unity of the nation; (vii) Awareness of cross-fertilization of culture, religions, languages and literatures which never develop in exclusion and can never claim perfection without mutual 'give and take'.

2.19 Panel on Anthropology: The Panel has identified (i) tribal arts and crafts in India, (ii) study of early man in India, (iii) study of cultural and linguistic zones and (iv) human adaptability in India with reference to deserts and compatibilities and constraints in development in similar ecological areas as deserving special support from the Commission by way of major/minor research projects.

2.20 Panel on Sociology and Social Anthropology: The priority areas of research identified by the Panel are (i) Ethnic groups and Relations; (ii) Eco-Systems—Control and Management; (iii) Sociology of Food and Nutrition in the context of Poverty; (iv) Demography, Migration, organisation and quality of life; (v) Dynamics of Elite and Folk Traditions; (vi) Elite political process and nation building.

2.21 Panel on Psychology: The Panel felt that researches done in the field of psychology have by and large tended to remain purely academic and have not made any serious impact or contribution to policy making or programmed planning in any area or at any level. It is high time when the psychologists take stock of the situation and participate actively in developmental and other social programmes of action. There are a number of areas in which psychologists can actively participate, but to start with the area of pre-primary and primary education is the most important one, in view of the high rate of illiteracy in the country. The Panel recommended that a national level workshop may be organised for preparing a set of research plans in the area.

2.22 Panel on Commerce: The Commission has, on the recommendation of the Panel, agreed that two workshops may be held, one in Rajasthan University and the other at Bhagalpur University, for modernising the syllabi in Commerce at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

2.23 Panel on Economics: On the recommendation of the Panel, the Commission has agreed to the organisation of five workshops for preparing syllabi in economics at the postgraduate and undergraduate levels. The

Commission has also agreed to the organisation to two national level seminars; one on the future of Indian Economy and the other on Frontiers in Economic Theory.

2.24 Panel on Library and Information Science: The Panel has identified a number of areas of research which have not been explored to any appreciable extent so far. These areas are: (i) A comprehensive Bibliography of Library and Information Science literature published in India, (ii) Bibliography of Higher Education in India (1900 to 1947), (iii) Bibliography of Higher Education in India (1947 onwards), (iv) India's relations with neighbouring countries and (v) Investigation into library support for non-formal education in the country.

2.25 Panel on Law: On the suggestion of the Panel, a subcommittee was constituted for sponsoring research projects in important areas or neglected areas. The sub-committee felt that it is a matter of great urgency that effective steps are taken for promotion of empirical research in Law, specially in departments offering courses at the post-graduate level. The sub-committee also suggested that three workshops may be organised for the orientation of law teachers in research methodology in general, but with focus on priority areas of research as identified by the Law Panel. The recommendation is under active consideration. The workshops are proposed to be organised at Banaras Hindu University (Land Reforms), Karnatak University (Workmen's Compensation etc.) and Osmania University (Reservation Policy).

2.26 Panel on Social Work Education: The Commission has accepted the recommendation of the Panel that field work should be treated as an integral part of Social Work and that theory and practice should go together. The Commission has also expressed the view that field work should invariably be entrusted to all the teachers working in schools and institutes of social work.

2.27 Panel on Education: The Panel has suggested that the resources available to the Departments of Education should be extended to the community with particular reference to surveys which may serve as the basis for determining the learning needs of the community, preparation of curriculum and teaching/learning materials in functional literacy, organisation of training for various categories of functionaries and mid-term appraisal. The Department of Education could also work with the secondary and elementary schools in the neighbourhood and help them to improve their standards. Besides, the following areas may be taken up by departments which have the necessary infrastructure and expertise:

- (a) Discovery and cultivation of talent
- (b) Orientation of teachers in new techniques of education

- (c) Environmental and Population Education
- (d) Management Training

A sub-committee of the Panel has also prepared a report on norms and standards for teacher training colleges.

2.28 Panel on Art History and Museology: On the suggestion of the Panel, a sub-committee is being constituted to suggest the pattern and quantum of assistance for the development of museums and teaching and research in museology.

2.29 Status Reports: The status report on Journalism and Mass Communication has been printed and is being circulated to the universities. The status reports in English*, Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology*, Political Science* and Law* are under print.

2.30 Committee on Rural Development: As recommended by the Committee on Rural Development and its sub-committee, the Delhi School of Social Work has been requested to organise a workshop on integrated rural development, keeping in view the need for involving social scientists, technologists, universities as well as non-university institutions, agricultural universities and IITs in this programme. The workshop is expected to identify areas of research and to define how the universities can implement the plan of rural development.

2.31 Population Education: Universities have to play an important role to orient students, teachers as well as the members of the community in regard to various aspects of population education, factors of growth, qualitative improvements, family welfare etc. The Commission, in view of the urgent need to undertake studies and investigations as well as to introduce courses of teaching at different levels in the field of population education in our universities and colleges invited proposals from the universities in February, 1982. The proposals received from the universities are being processed.

2.32 Science Panels: The Commission has constituted panels in science subjects to advise it regarding steps to be taken for the improvement of science teaching and research in the universities and colleges, implementation of multi-disciplinary programmes, support of research projects and such matters as may be referred to them by the Commission. The first set of panels was set up in 1968. At the end of March, 1982, nine panels were functioning viz. (1) Biological Sciences, (2) Chemistry, (3) Geography, (4)

*Since printed.

Geosciences, (5) Mathematics, (6) Physics, (7) Engineering and Technology, (8) Statistics and (9) Home Science.

The Panels in Home Science and Statistics* were constituted in 1981. The normal tenure of a panel is two years. The important recommendations of the science panels and the Panel on Engineering and Technology are summarised in the following.

2.33 Panel on Bio-Sciences:

(i) The status report on Biological Sciences has been published. The report indicates the present stage of development and areas which need to be strengthened in future. It has also recommended integrated development of subjects in Life Sciences.

(ii) The panel has recommended the introduction of an M. Phil. course in Seed Pathology at the Mysore University, taking into account collaborative arrangements with the Danish Government Institute of Seed Pathology, Copenhagen. In this connection the Commission is of the view that the university should also have collaboration with the National Seeds Corporation.

(iii) *Development of Herbaria Units in colleges:*

On the advice of the Botanical Survey of India, the panel constituted a sub-committee to identify institutions on a regional basis for strengthening and development of herbaria. The proposal is to identify 50 places/institutions. To start with nine colleges have been recommended for establishing herbaria and four for strengthening herbaria units in different part of the country. The panel has further suggested that a short-term course in aquaculture be organised at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay during 1982-83 for the training of university and college teachers in this subject.

(iv) In view of the importance of Biochemistry and Microbiology, with reference to Biotechnology developments, the Panel has suggested setting up of expert Committees to make specific recommendations in this regard. This has been done.

2.34 Panel on Chemistry: The report on Photochemistry has been finalised and is under print. A sub-committee has been constituted for suggesting follow-up action, preparing a curriculum and specifying both short-term and long-term measures for research in the field of photochemistry. On the recommendation of the Panel a sub-committee has been constituted to identify the root causes for falling standards in chemical education and for suggesting remedial measures. Action is being taken on the recommendations contained in the status report on Research in Chemistry, prepared earlier by the panel.

*This earlier formed part of the Mathematics panel.

2.35 Panel on Geography: In order to evolve suitable techniques for ecosystem mapping, the Panel recommended certain pilot studies to be undertaken by members in the following areas:

(i) South Mirzapur plateau region with the bordering Ganges plain; (ii) Mahanadi delta and Chilka region; (iii) Rayalaseema/Pulicat region; (iv) Lower Damodar basin; (v) Mahabaleshwar Plateau; (vi) part of Konkan coast, Godavari and Krishna deltas and Kaveri delta.

It is proposed to take this up in cooperation with scientists from other disciplines.

2.36 Panel on Geo-Sciences: The panel has highlighted the importance of developing marine geology on a priority basis and recommended organisation of the course in the series to deal with essential features and processes of formation of marine mineral deposits in collaboration with the National Institute of Oceanography. A National Coordinating Committee has been constituted for this purpose.

This Panel has constituted two sub-committees for modernisation of curriculum at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels

2.37 Panel on Mathematics: The panel has recommended that a post-graduate one year diploma/certificate course in application oriented mathematics be offered in certain universities. The possible courses are: (i) Operational research and management techniques; (ii) Computer methods—Science oriented (including numerical techniques); (iii) Computer methods—Business oriented; and (iv) Mathematical modelling system science (including stability).

The Panel has also recommended the organisation of a joint workshop of mathematicians, biologists, industrialists and other scientists under the auspices of the Department of Environment during 1982-83.

2.38 Panel on Physics: The Panel considered a proposal for setting up of Nuclear Science Centres as national facilities in the university system. This was referred to the UGC Users Committee on Variable Energy Cyclotron (VEC). The UGC VEC Committee recommended the establishment of such centres on a priority basis and requested the Commission to take up this matter with the Planning Commission for allocation of funds. This is being done.

A programme of studies in middle atmosphere research is under consideration with the Indian Space Research Organization, through an inter-agency board. Universities would be assisted to take up identified activities in the area.

2.39 Panel on Engineering and Technology: The Panel recommended active collaboration between Universities and industry in the development of

science and technology, application oriented research and realisation of the general objectives of social development especially rural development.

2.40 Panel on Home Science: The Panel has considered at length the question of restructuring of courses in emerging areas, preparation of status report, identification of thrust areas etc. The Panel has recommended collaboration and linkages between the home science departments and agricultural universities.

2.41 Status Reports: With a view to assessing the present status of major disciplines in sciences and the future needs of various university departments, the panels have been engaged in the preparation of status reports and departmental profiles. The status report on bio-sciences has been printed and circulated to the universities.

2.42 Promotion of Gandhian Studies: The Commission set up a Standing Committee on Gandhian Studies to advise it regarding measures for initiating and developing studies and research on Gandhian thought and its relevance to modern times, inter-disciplinary programmes and such matters as may be referred to it by the Commission. The Committee could also recommend on its own for consideration of the Commission proposals for promotion and support for studies/research which merit special attention and resources in relation to educational and Developmental needs of the country.

As advised by the Committee vice-chancellors of universities were addressed and proposals were specifically invited in relation to one or all the following measures:

- (i) Preparatory work so that courses on Gandhi, Gandhian Thought and Values could be started. Preparatory work would include organisation of seminars/workshops to promote study and research on Gandhian thought and values, framing of courses, provision of a basic collection of books etc., and preparation of details of staff, library, and other facilities required for the introduction of the proposed courses,
- (ii) Strengthening of library and other facilities for courses on Gandhian Studies currently provided by the university.
- (iii) Some relevant themes for undertaking research projects on Gandhian Studies are: national integration, education, rural development, economic growth, science and values, ahimsa and satyagraha, violence in society and disarmament.
- (iv) Organisation of seminars/workshops on Gandhian thought and values in relation to the important problems facing the country.

Proposals received from universities in this behalf are examined from time to time.

During 1981-82, grants amounting to Rs. 0.76 lakhs were paid to universities.

The Standing Committee, in September, 1981 made a number of important recommendations for the promotion of Gandhian Studies as summarised below:

(i) It was suggested that courses in Gandhian Studies be offered by universities at one or more of the following levels:

- (a) As part of 'Foundation Courses' which would also include thought of Nehru and other national leaders.
- (b) As an optional paper at the undergraduate level.
- (c) As a diploma course at the postgraduate level.
- (d) As an additional paper in different subjects at postgraduate level e.g. sociology, history, economics, political science, philosophy etc.

(ii) Gandhian Studies should be interpreted in a broad sense which should include moral education, ethical values and linking education with work experience. In this connection the following words of Professor Einstein were quoted with approbation:

"The most important human endeavour is the striving for morality in our actions. Our inner balance and even our very existence depend on it. Only morality in our actions can give beauty and dignity to life."

(iii) It was emphasised that study of Gandhian thought was more relevant in the present atomic age than ever before. As such, the designation of a course in Gandhian thought should carry meaningful titles like 'Gandhian Studies and National Integration', 'Gandhi and our times', 'Gandhi and the atomic age' etc. Such course titles would succinctly bring out the relevance of Gandhi to contemporary social issues.

(iv) Universities may consider instituting correspondence courses in Gandhian Studies at appropriate levels. A beginning in the direction could be made by instituting one such course in the southern zone and another in the northern zone. Eminent persons in the field from all over the country should be associated in evolving course contents and preparation of reading materials for correspondence course students.

Action has been initiated on the above suggestions of the Committee.

2.43 Centres of Advanced Study: The Scheme of Centres of Advanced Study was initiated in 1963-64. The scheme is intended to encourage "pursuit of excellence" and team work in study and research and to accelerate the realisation of international standards in specific fields. With this object in view, substantial assistance is given to promising departments in the universities carefully selected on the basis of quality and extent of work

already done, reputation and contribution to research as well as their potentialities for further development.

2.44 It was envisaged that each centre of advanced study in order to be viable would exceed a certain 'critical size' as regards its staff. The department concerned would have a fairly large staff of professors, readers, lecturers and research associates or fellows of outstanding ability and qualifications who are actively engaged in advanced training and research. A substantial proportion of the team would be a kind of 'floating staff' coming to these centres for long or short period on deputation from their universities or institutions.

2.45 It was also visualised that the centres would function on an all India level by attracting teachers and students from all over the country and help in promoting academic mobility. Another additional advantage accruing from the scheme is that the personnel trained at the centres would in course of time be available for strengthening the staff of other university departments—thus helping to meet to some extent the difficulties experienced by the universities in securing the services of competent teachers in specialised areas.

2.46 It was decided that assistance for these centres may be provided for a period of 10 years in the first instance and the question of further assistance be examined in each case on the basis of satisfactory progress and the assessment of work done by these departments.

2.47 A list of 28 Centres of Advanced Study functioning presently and dates from which they were recognised as such is given in Appendices XIV and XVI.

2.48 On the basis of the report of the Review Committee on UGC Programmes (1981) the Commission has agreed that in the case of Centres of Advanced Study which have been already assisted for a period of 15 years, the type of assistance to be given for future activities may be related to specific well-formulated projects which can be considered on merit and keeping in view the suggestions made by the Evaluation Committees for such Centres of advanced study. It was further decided that adequate funding should continue in the form of basic grant for equipment and library. The question of providing non plan assistance to these departments after the Commission's plan assistance ceases would also be explored.

2.49 The Standing Committee to advise the Commission on this major programme has been reconstituted, as a common committee for sciences, humanities and social sciences and also engineering and technology, keeping in view the suggestions made by the University Grants Commission Review Committee.

2.50 Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments: The scheme of special assistance to selected departments was initiated in 1972. This is a supporting programme for centres of advanced study and basically is to promote advanced study and group research effort, so that they can strengthen their research in one or two thrust areas and on the basis of evaluation could then be recognised as centres of advanced study. The departments for special assistance are identified by the subject panels, keeping in view the on-going research activities and their achievements. The recommendations of the panels are placed before the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study/Departments for Special Assistance which after screening recommends the departments for assistance. Thereafter, expert committees are constituted which examine the proposals in detail. The reports of the expert committees are then considered by the Commission for a final decision.

2.51 A total of 26 departments were selected under this programme during 1972; 19 in science, one in metallurgy and six in social sciences and humanities. These departments were assessed by expert committees at the end of five years.

2.52 Presently there are 31 departments of special assistance in science and 18 in the humanities and social sciences (Appendices XV and XVII.)

2.53 UNESCO/UNDP assistance is also available for nine selected departments. Initially in 1975, a total of 9 departments were included in this assistance programme—Phase-I and on the basis of the report of a Review Mission, two departments were replaced by other two DSAs, in Phase-II. The number of departments receiving UNESCO/UNDP assistance are given in Appendix XVIII. The progress has since been evaluated by a Mid-Term Review Mission. The progress is rated as good and the present assistance is available upto the end of 1982.

2.54 Support for Research: In accordance with the Commission's policy for support of research projects, individual, group or departmental projects are selected on the basis of evaluation by referees and the advice of subject panels. Specific procedures have been evolved for continuous monitoring of the projects and also for the evaluation of results. Measures have been taken to ensure co-ordination with other agencies which also provide funds for research in universities/colleges and to relate university research effort to identified thrust areas of importance.

2.55 Major Research Projects (Humanities): The Commission provides support to teachers in the universities and colleges with facilities for post-graduate studies and research to enable them to take up work on intensive and depth studies in specific areas in the humanities and social sciences.

Research projects may be undertaken by an individual teacher or by a group of teachers or by a department as a whole. The Commission also provides assistance for research/technical and other staff, travel, field work, apparatus, equipment, postage, stationery, computation work, printing of questionnaires, books, journals, contingencies and similar other items needed for the project.

During the year, the Commission approved 74 major research projects at a cost of Rs. 32.23 lakhs as detailed below:

Table 2.1

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of awards</i>	<i>Approved amount (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>
Classical Languages	6	1.59
Commerce	7	1.45
Economics	5	2.07
Education	5	1.42
English and Foreign Languages	8	1.95
History	1	4.68
Linguistics	2	0.90
Modern Indian Languages	36	16.50
Philosophy	1	1.14
Political Science	1	0.18
Psychology	1	0.03
Sociology and Social Work	1	0.32
Total	74	32.23

The above data includes 38 research projects approved for retired teachers involving an expenditure of Rs. 13.78 lakhs. Subject-wise break-up of these projects is:

Classical Languages	1
Economics	3
Education	3
English	6
Modern Indian Languages	25

2.56 Minor Research Projects (Humanities): Under this scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 10,000 is provided to a university or college teacher who wishes to undertake, alongwith teaching work, a short-term research

project or an investigation for a doctoral degree under approved supervision. Assistance is available only for field work, preparation of questionnaires, computation work, equipment, books and journals which are specifically required for the proposed project but which are not normally available to the teacher in the institution where he is employed.

During the year, the Commission approved 303 minor research projects at a cost of Rs. 13.34 lakhs as detailed below:

Table 2.2

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of awards</i>	<i>Amount approved (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>
Anthropology	4	0.25
Classical Languages	22	0.76
Commerce	55	3.24
Economics	49	2.43
Education	34	1.24
English & Foreign Languages	29	0.91
History	10	0.51
Law	7	0.32
Library Science	1	0.06
Linguistics	6	0.23
Modern Indian Languages	52	1.86
Philosophy	3	0.19
Political Science	21	0.80
Psychology	5	0.25
Sociology and Social Anthropology	5	0.29
Total	303	13.34

2.57 Major Research Projects (Science)/Engineering and Technology:

Assistance for science research is provided to faculty members in the universities and affiliated colleges for taking up well-defined research projects in pure and applied sciences. The research projects may relate to major programmes of research to be undertaken by the university departments as a whole in a selected field or to projects by small research groups as well as by individual teachers.

With the help of panels, departments are identified for assistance under departmental research support, so that with these additional inputs, the departments concerned can develop studies and research in specialised fields and later on be considered for other programmes. The departments

concerned have to formulate suitable projects in their respective fields of specialisation. Expert committees are constituted to visit these departments for examining the proposals and recommending the extent of assistance that may be provided to each one of them for undertaking departmental research programmes.

During the year, the Commission approved 256 major research projects at a cost of Rs. 207.94 lakhs in science, engineering and technology as detailed below :

Table 2.3

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of awards</i>	<i>Amount approved (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>
Physics	36	42.61
Chemistry	20	10.25
Bio-Sciences	163	128.91
Geology	7	3.38
Geography	4	3.73
Mathematics & Statistics	8	2.77
Engineering	18	16.29
Total	256	207.94

2.58 Minor Research Projects (Science): The Commission has been providing assistance to individual teachers working in the universities and colleges for undertaking research in their specific fields. Support under this programme is specifically provided to college teachers and junior teachers in the universities who do not have adequate resources to meet the expenses connected with their individual research either for a degree or as part of their individual project. Assistance under this programme is limited to Rs. 10,000 for every selected teacher and is available for field work, computation, purchase of equipment, apparatus, chemicals and books which are required for the project and are not normally available in the university/college where the teacher may be working at the time.

During the year, the Commission approved 694 projects in science, engineering and technology as detailed below :

2.59 Examination Reforms: The Commission has been emphasising the implementation of various measures of examination reform with a view to

Table 2.4

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of awards</i>	<i>Amount approved (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>
Physics	116	6.64
Chemistry	216	11.52
Mathematics	94	3.91
Botany	99	3.25
Zoology	118	6.21
Geography	18	1.27
Engineering	23	1.64
Medicine	6	0.23
Home Science	4	0.30
Total	694	34.97

improving the reliability, validity and objectivity of evaluation and with a view to bringing about a closer integration of teaching learning and evaluation.

Since the close of the fourth five year plan, the Commission has been laying special emphasis on the implementation of various measures of examination reform. The main emphasis is on the following aspects of examination reforms:

- (a) Continuous internal evaluation as a supplement to the present final examination.
- (b) The development of question banks in order to eliminate some of the shortcomings of setting of examination papers and as a means for revision and modernization of courses of study.
- (c) Introduction of grade system instead of the present marking system in order to increase reliability and bring about better comparability among different subjects.
- (d) Introduction of the semester system in order to have greater flexibility.

2.60 An Implementation Committee has been constituted to advise the Commission regarding various measures for implementing the examination reform programmes.

2.61 The Commission approved financial assistance towards the core staff and other facilities such as workshops, seminars, printing of question banks,

purchase of books and equipment, contingencies etc. on 100% basis for establishment of examination reform units in selected universities during the fifth plan period.

2.62 The Commission has approved Examination Reform Units in respect of Jammu University, Kanpur University, Gorakhpur University and Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad during 1981-82. The Commission's assistance to these universities/institutions will be available for a period of three years in the first instance and the position will be reviewed thereafter in the light of the impact of the programmes.

2.63 The UGC assistance towards the core staff (consisting of one co-ordinator, one statistician, one steno-typist and one LDC) and other facilities was limited to an overall ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh per annum upto 1981-82. The Commission in February, 1982 decided that assistance towards programmes and facilities under the examination reform scheme may be provided within ceiling of Rs. 75,000 per annum besides actual expenditure on core staff with effect from 1982-83. The Commission, with a view to attracting persons with requisite qualifications, training, and back-ground, further agreed that the co-ordinator of an approved examination reform unit may be placed in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1600. However, if a teacher working within the university is seconded as co-ordinator, he may carry his own scale of pay.

2.64 According to the information available with the Commission the following is the position of examination reforms in the universities/institutions:

- (i) Continuous internal evaluation at different levels has been introduced by 44 universities, 8 institutions deemed to be universities and 22 agricultural/technological universities.
- (ii) Question banks have been or are being developed in 19 universities and 2 agricultural universities.
- (iii) Grading system is in operation at 22 universities 6 institutions deemed to be universities and 18 agricultural/technological universities.
- (iv) Semester system is in operation at 47 universities, 7 institutions deemed to be universities and 15 agricultural/technological universities.

2.65 Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors: In consultation with the Ministry of Education and Culture (Government of India) the University Grants Commission initiated in 1970-71, the scheme for providing financial assistance for 'Preparation of University Level Books by Indian authors'.

During the year under report, the Commission accepted 71 fresh projects for preparation of university level books in various fields of science, humanities, social sciences, engineering and technology. However, four authors could not take up the approved projects and the sanction was cancelled. During the year, 26 manuscripts were completed. The position of the scheme at the end of the year was as under:

(a) Projects initially accepted	620
(b) Projects cancelled due to non-implementation	74
(c) Projects under which the manuscripts have been completed	180
(d) Projects in different stages of implementation	366

2.66 Development of Library Facilities in Universities and Colleges: In recent years, the library has come to be regarded as an important means of promoting the 'communication' and 'advancement' of knowledge. It is an inseparable part of academic programmes in institutions.

2.67 Since its inception the Commission has been giving a very high priority to the development of library facilities in the universities and colleges. The Commission has also taken an integrated view of library development. Grants are given for construction/extension of library buildings, purchase of books and journals, library furniture, reprography and essential library staff. This ensures effective and integrated development of library facilities in the universities and colleges.

2.68 The Commission has constituted a Standing Committee to advise it on measures for strengthening university and college libraries. The Commission, in April, 1981 accepted the following recommendations of the Standing Committee:

- (a) Universities may be permitted to acquire, where necessary, a reprographic unit out of the library grants allocated by the Commission during the Sixth Plan. However, if the total expenditure to be incurred for this exceeds Rs. one lakh, the proposal may be sent to the Commission for prior concurrence.
- (b) Universities should undertake periodical weeding of obsolete materials in the library collections and it should be ensured that this is done in consultation with the departments concerned.
- (c) Teachers of library science could also be considered eligible for award of teacher fellowships.

2.69 The Commission, in July, 1981, considered the recommendations of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee on the Development of

University and college Libraries regarding the organisation of training programmes for college librarians and agreed that universities may be requested to organise training programmes, both short-term and long-term for college librarians as recommended by the sub-committee.

As per the decision of the sub-committee, the following centres were requested to organise winter/summer institutes for college librarians.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Delhi University,
Delhi | Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. |
| (ii) Panjab University,
Chandigarh | Panjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,
Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and
Union Territory of Chandigarh. |
| (iii) Bombay University,
Bombay | Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa. |
| (iv) Kerala University,
Trivandrum | Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. |
| (v) Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore | Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. |
| (vi) Gauhati University,
Gauhati | West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya,
Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
Mizoram and Tripura. |

During the year, winter institutes were organised by the university of Delhi and Panjab University, Chandigarh.

2.70 Review Committee: As reported in the Annual Report for 1979-80, the Commission keeping in view the directive issued by the Ministry of Education, had undertaken a comprehensive review of various programmes being implemented by it and the impact that these have made on the fulfilment of the statutory responsibilities of the Commission, namely determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities.

The Commission, in September, 1980 adopted the report of the committee and laid stress on the following points:

- (a) The need for strengthening the programme of publication of theses and learned works in the universities and assistance for publication of quality journals in humanities and languages.
- (b) Specific measures for bringing about greater coordination among COSIP, COHSSIP and other programmes relating to development of colleges and quality programmes.
- (c) Monitoring and evaluation of the programme of the Commission on a continuing basis.
- (d) Proposals for mitigating some of the existing disparities of regional and other forms of imbalance in the distribution of grants.

In May, 1981 the Commission sent copies of the report of the Review Committee on UGC programmes to the Ministry of Education together with the decision of the Commission and action points on the part of the Central Government/State Governments.

The Commission has already taken a number of steps for the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Committee, specially in the context of sixth plan development schemes for universities and colleges, centres of advanced study/departments of special assistance, correspondence courses and review of various schemes such as research associateships, research fellowships, teacher fellowships etc. The suggestions of the Review committee regarding staff positions and grants for the construction of buildings and purchase of equipment and books and journals have been incorporated in the terms and conditions in respect of sixth plan development schemes.*

*The Government of India after considering the report, has requested the State Governments to take action on recommendations concerning them. Action on other recommendations is under process.

SECTION 3

Development of Universities

3.01 As stated in the UGC report for the year 1980-81, the Commission is providing developmental assistance to the universities in accordance with the 'Policy Frame' and 'Approach to Development of Higher Education'. The main emphasis in the current plan is on (a) improvement of standards; (b) regulation of admission; (c) restructuring of courses for practical orientation and greater relevance; (d) centralisation of instrumentation and repair facilities and (e) extension as an integral part of education. Low priority has been given to the expansion of educational facilities by way of new universities, centres for postgraduate studies, new departments and to construction/extension of buildings involving 'brick and mortar.'

3.02 The Commission, in May, 1981 agreed that assistance to the universities within the plan allocation would be available for the appointment of additional staff, purchase of equipment, books and additional journals, faculty improvement programmes, extension activities and construction of essential buildings. The proposals in respect of various quality improvement programmes and support for research and for engineering and technology would be considered separately. A list of schemes within the plan allocation and those outside the allocation is at Appendix XX of the UGC Annual Report for 1980-81.

3.03 The Commission has decided to provide assistance to the universities on 100% basis for essential inputs required by the university system viz. additional staff, i.e. professor, reader, lecturer, technical staff, library staff and administrative/supporting staff for academic programme, equipment (for teaching/research, workshop), books and additional journals, and faculty improvement programmes. Assistance towards women's hostels and extension programmes and services including related training programmes, continuing education and cultural activities will be on 75 (UGC):25 (State Government/University) basis and for the remaining items on 50:50 basis. The pattern of assistance to universities for development of post-graduate or undergraduate teaching and research facilities under institutional development schemes is given at Appendix XXI of the UGC Annual Report for 1980-81.

3.04 The Commission has finalised the guidelines for the visting committees, which inter-alia, include their objectives, composition, duration, terms of reference and basic documents required by them as also the format of the report and recommendations.

3.05 In order to enable the universities to meet their priority needs, the Commission allocated funds for the purchase of books, journals and scientific

equipment. Basic grants for the purchase of books and journals amount to Rs. 194 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 296.50 lakhs was allocated for scientific equipment for 1981-82 as detailed below:

(i) State Universities	Rs. 254.50 lakhs
(ii) Central Universities	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
(iii) Institutions deemed to be universities	Rs. 12.00 lakhs

3.06 The Commission decided that pending visits and recommendations to be made by the visiting committees urgent proposals for development of individual universities be discussed by the Chairman, UGC with the Vice-Chancellor concerned and schemes of an urgent nature, which could not wait until visits by the committees, be accepted within the allocation of funds already suggested to the universities. Generally speaking, new proposals including those already accepted as a first charge on the Sixth Plan allocation were considered within 40%—50% of the total allocation of the university. The schemes accepted by the Commission have since been communicated to the universities.

3.07 Grants for on-going Programmes: The following table regarding the payment of grants to the central and state universities for humanities, science, engineering and technology and miscellaneous schemes shows that there was an increase in expenditure during 1981-82 under all heads except for miscellaneous schemes.

Table 3.1

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Plan projects</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
(i) Grants to Central and State Universities for humanities	443.71 0.78*	571.45 8.34*	413.84 1.00*	417.75 5.35*	568.76 4.31*
(ii) Grants to Central and State Universities for science	1060.85 2.66*	1152.19 8.77*	863.85 11.47*	906.05 18.56*	1186.81 8.04*
(iii) Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology (including engineering colleges)	442.31 0.15*	606.54	397.43 12.10*	348.90 0.25*	745.02* 10.21
(iv) Grants to Central and State Universities for miscellaneous schemes.	1253.76 0.90*	1870.85 12.83*	775.84 12.51*	1031.02 12.43*	961.91 7.85*
(v) Miscellaneous expenditure	38.61	53.35 0.02*	41.01	45.65	67.89
Total	3239.24 4.49*	4254.38 29.96*	2491.97 37.08*	2749.37 36.59*	3530.39 30.41*

* By adjustment.

A statement of total development grants disbursed by the UGC to each university (state-wise) is given in Appendix XIX.

3.08 The Commission continued to provide grants under plan expenditure to the Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University for medical education. The following grants were paid in 1981-82.

Table 3.2

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Medical Colleges</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>
Aligarh Muslim University@	12.10	6.00
Banaras Hindu University@	21.70	9.20
Delhi University College of Medical Sciences@	17.34	

@Figures include payments made by adjustment.

The maintenance expenditure of the medical colleges at the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University and the attached hospitals was met out of block grant of the universities.

The Commission also continued to pay grants to the central universities for their campus development under plan. During 1981-82, a grant of Rs. 88.39 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

3.09 The following grants were paid to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Table 3.3

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
④Science Departments*	1,063.51	1,160.96	875.32	924.61	1,194.85
④Humanities and Social Sciences*	444.49	579.79	414.84	423.10	573.07
④Engineering and Technology*	442.46	606.54	409.53	349.15	755.23
④Miscellaneous schemes	1,254.66	1,883.68	788.35	1043.45	969.76

* The figures include research fellowships and support for departmental projects and miscellaneous schemes etc. and hence do not tally with those given in subsequent tables in respect of science departments, humanities and social sciences, and engineering and technology for the years 1977-78 to 1978-79. However, during 1979-80 although research fellowships/scholarships have gone under non-plan, the discrepancy is accounted for by such schemes as support for departmental projects and other miscellaneous schemes.

@ Figures include payments made by adjustment.

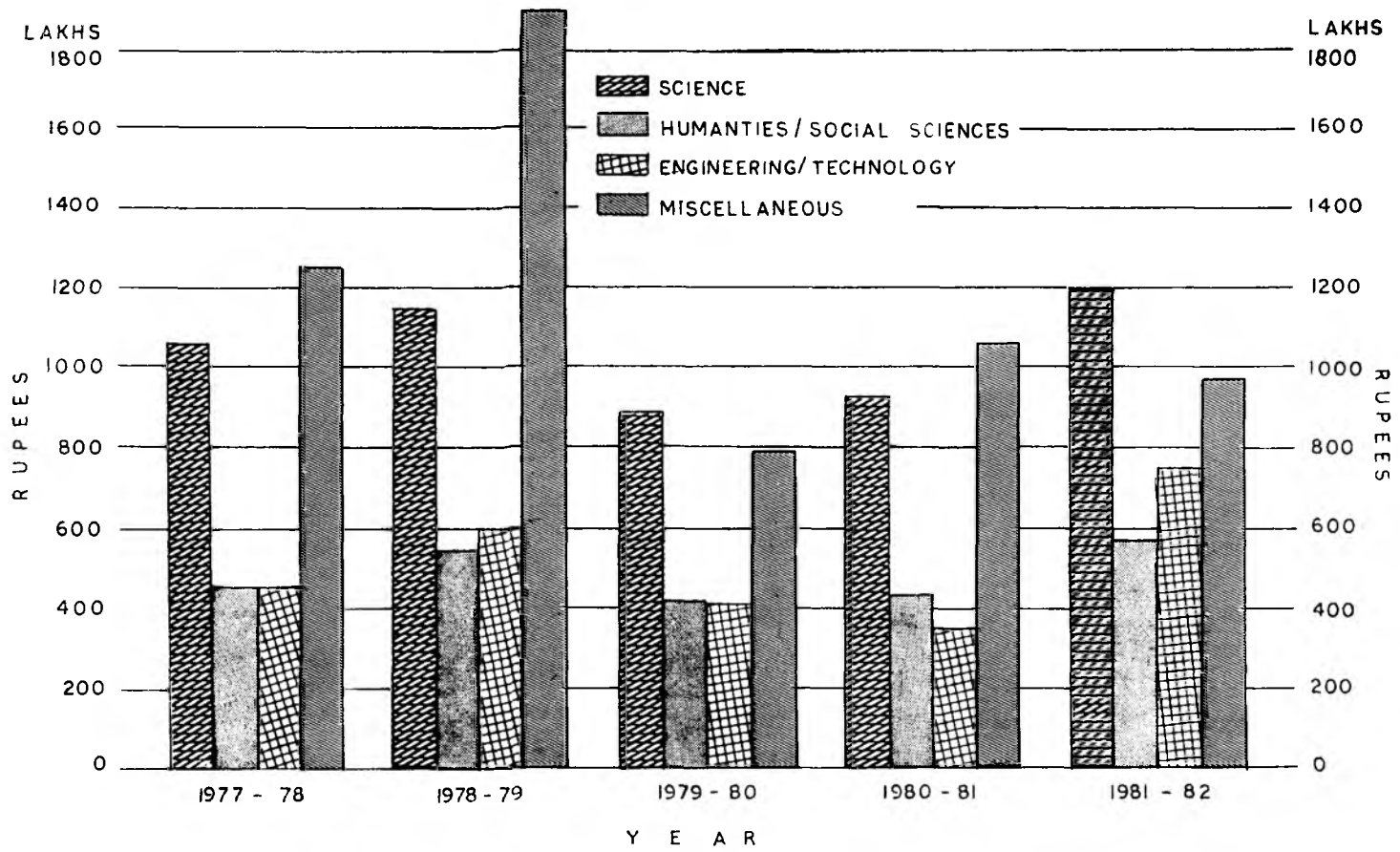


Table 3.4
Grants* for the Development of Science

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total Expenditure 1977-78 to 1981-82</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
1.	Staff	48.35	7	52.28	6	55.56	8	208.24	31	136.71	15	501.14	13
2.	Equipment	320.22	44	434.02	47	366.68	52	116.47	17	483.24	52	1720.63	43
3.	Books & Journals	170.93	23	207.71	22	116.20	16	69.68	10	109.30	12	673.82	17
4.	Buildings	107.75	15	16.88	13	76.00	11	115.63	17	51.30	6	467.56	12
5.	Centres of Advanced Study**	17.69	2	42.15	5	28.36	4	94.34	14	38.95	4	221.49	6
6.	Special Assistance to selected departments	59.76	8	55.45	6	53.48	7	64.40	9	93.78	10	326.87	8
7.	Other schemes	10.07	1	9.12	1	14.24	2	11.56	2	9.12	1	54.11	1
	Total	734.77	100	917.61	100	710.52	100	680.32	100	922.40	100	3965.62	100

* Including payments made by adjustment.

** Including staff, buildings, books etc.

3.10 Grants for Development of Science: The assistance given to the universities for science education and research during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is indicated in Table 3.4.

3.11 Development of Computer Facilities and Computer Education for Manpower Training: In view of the role of the computer as an essential aid to research, the Commission, in consultation with the Electronics Commission, agreed to the provision of medium-sized computers in selected universities and later on to provide assistance to some universities for the purchase of computer time. The universities were advised to make adequate preparation for the installation of the computers as well as for appointing necessary technical staff and getting them trained by the suppliers of the system.

3.12 The Commission has so far accepted 30 proposals recommended by the Computer Development Committee for the installation of computers in the universities. A statement giving the present position of computer facilities available in the universities is at Appendix XXI. In view of the urgent need for computer manpower training, the Commission has agreed to initiate B. Tech., M.Tech. and M.C.A. programme as well as short term courses and continuing education programmes. The Commission has further agreed to strengthen formal computer science and technology education programmes on a regional basis, as detailed in Appendix XXII.

The Commission has also accepted the recommendations made by the Standing Committee for Development of Computer Facilities and agreed among other things, to provide funds for setting up of new computer centres at (i) Indian School of Mines, (ii) Sri Venkateswara University (iii) Patna University, (iv) Inter-institutional computer centre to be located at Nagpur University and (v) for the universities in Hyderabad to be located at Osmania University.

The Commission has also agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 50,000 per annum during 6th Plan period for purchase of computer time for research needs to each of the universities of (a) Sambalpur, (b) Kashmir, (c) North Bengal, (d) Saurashtra, (e) Gujarat and (f) Calicut.

The Commission has also agreed besides the B.Tech./M.Tech. programmes in Computer the new course leading to the Master of Computer Applications (MCA) may be initiated in the universities already agreed to by it, keeping in view the general course structure suggested by the Joint Manpower Panel of the UGC and DOE (the Department of Electronics) and the unit assistance for each university identified for starting this course may be given for a period of five years. The question of formulating post-degree diploma courses in computer applications and to introduce computer science as part of re-structured undergraduate courses is being examined.

3.13 University Service Instrumentation Centres (USICs): The programme

was initiated during the year 1976 with the main objective of assisting universities to maintain and repair equipment and also to pool together costly sophisticated instruments so that the various departments can use them as a common facility. The objectives of the scheme are (a) to repair and service instruments; (b) to design and fabricate attachment for or modifications to the existing equipment; (c) to train instrument scientists and technicians; (d) to develop instrument R & D and (e) to provide analytical services by pooling together major equipment in the different departments under the common instrumentation centre.

The Commission has constituted a Standing Committee for the purpose of examining the various proposals received from the universities for establishing USICs. Based on the recommendations of this committee, the Commission has so far approved proposals of 56 universities for setting up USICs. A list of universities for which USICs have been approved is given in Appendix XXIII.

The Commission has further suggested that universities should involve all user departments in order that the common facilities and equipment pooled in USICs are utilised to the maximum advantage.

In view of the importance of the role of instrumentation, the Commission had decided to extend assistance to universities for both recurring and non-recurring items upto the end of the Sixth Plan period.

During the year, the members of Standing Committee of USICs visited a number of USICs for reviewing the progress in the actual implementation of the scheme.

3.14 Regional Instrumentation Centres: The Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay University, Bombay and Regional Instrumentation Centre at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore have made steady progress. The centres organised during the year, one-year postgraduate diploma in instrumentation technology and series of four-week training programmes in various areas viz., analytical instrumentation, teaching aids, vacuum thin films technology, electronic design technology and optical techniques. Both these centres have taken up well-defined R & D projects in instrumentation.

The Commission has also made co-ordinated efforts with the Department of Science and Technology in the manner of developing regional sophisticated instrumentation facilities in the universities/institutions and to promote the utilisation of such equipment by university research workers.

3.15 Science Education Centres: With a view to initiating appropriate activities and programmes to help in preparing, training and motivating the students and creating an interest in science as career and to popularise science, the Commission set up science education centres at Madurai Kamraj University and Rajasthan University in the year 1976. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs

has been provided as 'seed money' to each of the universities over a period of five years.

During the year, an expert committee visited the universities to evaluate the achievements made by them and to suggest the future activities and support for the centres.

3.16 Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards: The Commission with the help of an endowment made by the Hari Om Ashram Trust, Nadiad has instituted the following awards of the value of Rs. 10,000 each to be awarded to outstanding scientists:

- (i) C.V. Raman Award for Experimental Research in Physical Sciences
- (ii) Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences.
- (iii) Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences.
- (iv) Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences.

The awards as recommended by the Jury have been approved by the Commission for 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980.

3.17 VEC Users' Committee: The Commission has constituted a Committee of Users in the universities for the Variable Energy Cyclotron (VEC) Calcutta under BARC, which is a national facility and has been made available to nuclear scientists in the universities. Variable Energy Cyclotron started functioning during the year.

Thirteen research projects were recommended by the Committee for UGC assistance. Time allocation for university scientists is being made by VEC in advance.

A proposal for setting up nuclear science centres in the universities was also examined and modified by the Committee.

3.18 Wild Life Studies: The details of the scheme of the Commission for promoting Wild Life Studies in Universities are given in the UGC Annual Report for 1980-81 (Para 3.16, pp. 26-28).

The Committee for promoting studies and research in wild life biology was constituted in June, 1981. The Committee has inter-alia, recommended (a) the need for preparing reading materials required for teaching at the undergraduate level and for creating general awareness; (b) preparation of syllabus and textbooks for wild life studies as a subject of study at the undergraduate level and (c) finalisation of lecture notes for teaching with life at the postgraduate level. The Committee has initially identified 10 universities for teaching programmes in wild life studies and has recommended coordination with other agencies viz. Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Department of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture in this important area for natural resources.

Table 3.5

Grants for the Development of Humanities and Social Sciences

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		Total Expenditure 1977-78 to 1981-82	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Staff	68.92	21	73.58	16	97.90	25	186.13	47	183.83	35	610.36	29
2.	Equipment	29.13	9	54.23	11	32.32	8	19.95	5	26.77	5	162.40	7
3.	Buildings	31.24	10	38.19	8	51.00	13	25.62	7	35.62	7	181.67	8
4.	Books and Journals	155.00	49	270.34	56	142.98	36	91.11	23	161.51	30	820.94	39
5.	Centres for Advanced Study*	13.23	4	9.79	2	19.07	5	19.66	5	15.88	3	77.63	4
6.	Special Assistance to selected departments	14.45	4	14.69	3	20.88	5	31.24	8	61.28	12	142.54	7
7.	Area Studies	5.63	2	10.20	2	13.87	4	12.45	3	17.25	3	59.40	3
8.	Other schemes	3.98	1	7.67	2	15.09	4	8.76	2	25.26	5	60.76	3
Total		321.58	100	478.69	100	393.11	100	394.92	100	527.40	100	2115.70	100

* Includes staff, buildings, books etc.

The Commission has also accepted the proposal for starting M.Sc. course in Wild life Biology at AVC College, Mayuram in Tamil Nadu.

3.19 Environmental Sciences: To consider the importance of environmental education and the role of the university system in developing an adequate level of environmental awareness and training manpower required in this newly emerging area of importance, the Commission has constituted an expert committee on environmental sciences to advise it on matters relating to development, teaching, training, research and extension work in environmental sciences in universities and colleges. Suitable co-ordination has been envisaged with the Department of Environment, in the manner of developing environmental sciences, training and research programmes.

3.20 Grants for the Development of Humanities and Social Sciences: Grants paid to the universities during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 for the development of humanities and social sciences are indicated in Table 3.5.

3.21 Folklore: The Commission in view of the importance of folklore, has informed the universities that they may, if they so desire, include specific development proposals for studies in folklore as part of their Sixth Plan development proposals. Universities have also been asked to send specific research projects on folklore including tribal folklore. The proposals received from universities in this regard are under consideration.

3.22 Archival Cells: The Commission has agreed to provide assistance to the universities for strengthening/establishment of archival cells. Assistance from the Commission would be available for staff, essential chemicals and equipment. The universities are expected to set up archival cells for the preservation of their educational records and other important papers of literary or scientific value and not to duplicate the materials available with the State Archives.

3.23 Development Grants for Engineering and Technology: An allocation of Rs. 2,775 lakhs has been made available to the UGC for the development of Engineering and Technology during the Sixth Plan period. The Commission has made allocations to 27* universities/institutions deemed to be universities.

The above allocations also include provision due to increase in the value of scholarships being paid to postgraduate students of Engineering and Technology from Rs. 400 p.m. to Rs. 600 p.m. w.e.f. 1.11.1980.

*Since then allocation has also been made to Dayal Bagh Educational Institute, Agra.

Table 3.6
Grants for the Development of Engineering and Technology

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item of Expenditure</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total Expenditure 1977-8 to 1981-82</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>
1.	Staff and Maintenance	16.45	5	23.62	5	22.29	8	169.88	60	129.74	25	361.98	20
2.	Equipment	136.33	46	284.18	60	171.44	65	30.95	11	248.13	49	871.03	48
3.	Books and Journals	30.50	10	68.78	14	26.53	10	18.59	6	83.07	16	227.47	12
4.	Buildings	20.05	7	17.89	4	41.22	16	62.30	22	44.51	9	185.97	10
5.	Fellowships and Scholarships	95.57	32	82.73	17	*	—	*	—	*	—	178.30	10
6.	Misc. Schemes	0.65	--	0.06	--	2.68	1	2.93	1	2.54	1	8.86	—
	Total	299.55	100	477.26	100	264.16	100	284.65	100	507.99	100	1833.61	100

* Transferred to non-plan.

During the year, the Commission approved the following new courses:

- (i) A degree course in Industrial Engineering at the Anna University of Technology, Madras.
- (ii) A postgraduate course in Remote Sensing at the Anna University of Technology, Madras.
- (iii) A postgraduate course in Water Use and Management at the Water Resources Development Training Centre, Roorkee University.
- (iv) A postgraduate course in Reliability and Maintenance Engineering at Roorkee University.

A proposal for the setting up of a Welding Research Laboratory at the University of Roorkee, with partial assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany, was also approved.

The Commission also continued to provide UNESCO Coupons to the universities for the import of replacements/spares for scientific equipment. For major items, universities are making use of the policy laid down under open general licence.

Assistance provided by the Commission to the universities for the development of Engineering and Technology during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 is indicated in Table 3.6.

3.24 Business Management: The Commission continued to provide assistance to universities/institutions for conducting courses in Business Administration. An amount of Rs. 9.11 lakhs was paid to 16 universities and one institution deemed to be university during 1981-82.

To meet the increasing demand of management executives, the Commission had appointed a committee to consider the question of introducing MBA programme through correspondence. The recommendations of the committee were sent to the All India Board of Management Studies which has accepted these recommendations. The financial requirements for introducing the MBA programme through correspondence are being worked out by a committee.

3.25 Area Studies Programme: The Committee initiated in 1963 a programme of providing assistance to selected universities for undertaking studies relating to history, economy, geography, culture and language in different countries and regions of the world, particularly with which India has had close and direct contacts. The objectives of this programme are three-fold:

- (i) To train a body of scholars for specialised studies on problems and culture of a given area;

- (ii) To develop inter-disciplinary research;
- (iii) To develop teaching/research in social sciences introducing a comparative and interdisciplinary dimensions.

The Commission's assistance to the centres of area studies in the universities covers additional academic staff, fellowships/scholarships, strengthening of library facilities, field grant for research workers to enable them to visit the areas of their interest for collecting source material, assistance for inviting scholars to the centres and for holding seminars and publications of research work.

The programme of area studies is visualised at two levels: depth studies for the countries in the neighbourhood of India and survey level studies for others. During the period 1964 to 1973 the Commission agreed to assist eight universities for undertaking indepth studies on specified areas/regions. The programme has been reviewed from time to time and new universities added. The present programmes for various regions are as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Country/Region of Study</i>	<i>Year of Establishment</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Jadavpur	Main emphasis on Indonesia and Malayasia and programmes relating to Burma and Thailand to be taken up as incidental studies	1966-67
2.	Madras	Malaysia and Sri Lanka	1966-67
3.	Aligarh Muslim	Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Yeman, Oman and Iran	1967-68
4.	Bombay	East Africa & Soviet Union	1968-69
5.	Rajasthan	South Asia with main focus on comparative study of Government and Politics	1968-69
6.	Sri Venkateswara	Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea)	1968-69
7.	Delhi	China, Japan with main emphasis on China	1969-70
8.	Banaras Hindu	Nepal	1975-76
9.	Poona	Economics of East European Countries	1975-76
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru	(i) Gulf Studies and (ii) Soviet Studies	1977-78
11.	North Bengal	Himalayan Studies	1977-78
12.	Calcutta	Bangla Desh, Burma and Thailand	1978-79
13.	Osmania	Urban & Regional Planning in developing countries around the Indian Ocean	1978-79
14.	Punjabi	Pakistan (Economic Development)	1978-79
15.	Guru Nanak Dev	Pakistan (Punjabi Language and literature)	1981-82

In the light of the working of the programme and keeping in view its long term perspectives, the Commission has communicated guidelines to the universities for implementation of this programme which were reported in the Annual Report for 1979-80.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Area Studies Committee that some universities may undertake programmes of depth study on Africa (excluding East Africa which is already being done by Bombay University) and invited proposals from a number of universities which are being processed.

The Ford Foundation in consultation with the Government of India extended the period of validity of its allocation of \$ 3,00,000 to February 8, 1983. This allocation is being utilised for the visit of Indian scholars abroad for their field work, visit of foreign scholars to India in connection with the development of area studies in universities and purchase of books and journals by the area study centres.

During the year 1981-82, the Commission assisted 11 scholars for their field work out of the Ford Foundation grant. In addition, the salary and allowances of a Chinese language teacher at Delhi University were met from Ford Foundation assistance.

The Commission has decided to assess the working of the centres of area studies, which have completed five years*.

A three day conference of the directors of the area studies centres was held in Rajasthan University, Jaipur in December, 1981 in which problems confronting the centres work were discussed threadbare. The recommendations of the conference are being examined.

3.26 Planning Forums: As reported in the UGC Report for the year 1980-81, the Commission had constituted a committee to review the scheme of planning forums. The committee suggested that instead of setting up separate planning forums in the universities and colleges, the forums may be an integral part of extension/continuing education programme of an institute. The Commission has accepted the recommendation of the committee and agreed that assistance be provided for this purpose on sharing basis of 75:25.

3.27 Unassigned Grants: The Commission continues to place at the disposal of the universities "unassigned grants" to enable them to meet the cost of approved travel by teachers and exchange of teachers on the same basis as laid down for the year 1980-81 and reported in the UGC Report for the year 1980-81 (para 3.23, page 33).

3.28 National Integration Samitis: The guidelines for the scheme are given in the UGC Report for 1980-81 (para 3.24, pages 33-34). The Commission on the basis of the recommendations made by a committee consti-

*Assessment of centres and their requirements effective from 1983-84 have already been completed in respect of The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, Bombay, Madras, Sri Venkateswara, Delhi, Osmania, Rajasthan and the Banaras Hindu University.

tuted to consider proposals from universities and colleges for assistance for organising national integration programmes during 1981-82, agreed to provide assistance to seven universities and 21 colleges. The selected universities and colleges have been allowed to utilise the approved grant on organising approved programmes upto the end of December, 1982.

SECTION 4

Development of Colleges

4.01 The system of affiliated colleges, which is peculiar to India in many ways, has a crucial role to play in the university system with particular reference to the maintenance and coordination of standards. A bulk of the student population in the country, particularly at the first degree level, is enrolled in the colleges and there is also a fair proportion of teachers working in the colleges. These colleges cater to 87.9 per cent of the total enrolment of students at the undergraduate level, 55.3 per cent at the postgraduate level and 15.1 per cent at the research level. Teachers employed in colleges constituted 78.9 per cent of the total number of teachers in the universities and colleges during 1981-82.

4.02 The Commission's policy for development of undergraduate and postgraduate education in colleges during the Sixth Plan period would have two main aims viz., (a) improvement of standards and quality of education and (b) removal of disparities and regional imbalances in higher educational facilities.

4.03 The Commission would provide basic assistance for development during the Sixth Plan period to such arts, science, commerce and multi-faculty colleges which have at least 150 students in degree classes and above (beyond + 2 stage) on 15th October of the preceding year or the same year whichever is later and five permanent teachers excluding principal and physical training instructor/director of physical education. The assistance would be provided on 100% basis for (a) faculty improvement, (b) books and journals including book banks and (c) equipment.

4.04 Assistance for Development of Undergraduate Education: The Commission would provide further assistance for development of undergraduate education only to such colleges which fulfil the eligibility conditions as indicated below:

(a) The college has at least four departments with a minimum of two teachers in each of these departments and at least ten permanent teachers excluding the principal and the physical training instructor/director of physical education.

(b) The over-all student-teacher ratio in the college is not more than 30:1 in any case (the number of part time teachers could be taken into account on the basis of hours of work done by each teacher while calculating student-teacher ratio provided there is adequate justification for employing part-time teachers).

(c) The college has at least 300 students in degree classes and above (beyond

+2 stage) (Relaxable to 200 in the case of Women's colleges and colleges in Backward/Rural areas).

The ceiling of assistance is indicated below:

(a) Arts, Science, Commerce/Multi-Faculty Colleges

<i>Student enrolment</i>	<i>Ceiling of assistance</i>
300 to 600	Rs. 4 lakhs
601 and above	Rs. 5 lakhs

(b) Other Arts, Science and Commerce/Multi-Faculty Colleges

(i) Women's Colleges, (ii) Colleges located in backward areas and (iii) Colleges located in rural areas

<i>Student enrolment</i>	<i>Ceiling of assistance</i>
200 to 600	Rs. 4 lakhs
601 and above	Rs. 5 lakhs

4.05 Special Assistance to Colleges: With a view to removing regional imbalances, achieving the objectives of equalisation of educational opportunities and providing benefit of higher education to economically and educationally backward communities particularly to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, the Commission would provide special assistance to such colleges which fulfil some minimum norms of enrolment and staff strength so that these colleges are able to come up to the norms of a viable college in due course of time. The schemes under which such proposals could be considered for development are indicated below:

(i) Assistance for Intensive Development of Colleges situated in Educationally Backward Areas (AID Colleges)

The Commission would consider providing assistance to not more than one or two colleges in a district which do not have even one or two well developed colleges eligible for assistance for development of undergraduate education. Such colleges having at least 150 students and five permanent teachers would be considered for assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 4 lakhs. The selection of such colleges would be made by the Commission in consultation with the university concerned which would in the first instance undertake a survey in the district concerned and assess the needs of higher education in the area.

(ii) Colleges catering to the needs of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students

Colleges having at least five permanent teachers excluding principal and physical training instructor/director of physical education and a minimum of 100 students in degree and post-degree courses of whom at least 35 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be considered for assistance upto a ceiling of Rs. 4 lakhs. Colleges with larger enrolments would be considered for assistance only if the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is not less than 20% of the total enrolment in degree and postdegree courses or at least 35 in case of colleges with enrolment upto 175 students.

The items of assistance for the above colleges would be the same as for an undergraduate college in a backward area. Preference would, however, be given to specific programmes like remedial/compensatory courses for weaker sections of students, faculty improvement and providing hostel facilities of a dormitory type accommodation for students.

4.06 Assistance for Development of Post-graduate Education in Colleges: Colleges which have postgraduate departments in arts/science/commerce and which fulfil the following norms could be considered for further assistance for development of postgraduate education in the departments concerned :

- (a) An arts department having at least 4 teachers with M.Phil. or equivalent degree/research work, of whom at least 2 teachers have Ph.D. or equivalent research work; a science department having at least 6 teachers with M.Phil. or equivalent degree or research work of whom 3 hold Ph. D. degree or equivalent research publications.
- (b) The department subscribes to at least 6 standard journals in the subject.
- (c) The department has at least one research project undertaken by faculty members.
- (d) The minimum strength of full-time students in two years post-graduate course is twenty.

The ceiling of financial assistance for various departments for all purposes would be as under:—

(a) Humanities and Social Science departments	Rs. 1.5 lakhs for each department
(b) Geography, Mathematics, Statistics, Microbiology, Psychology departments	Rs. 1.5 lakhs for each department
(c) Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Biochemistry, Home Science deptt.	Rs. 2.0 lakhs for each department

4.07 Assistance to Single-faculty Colleges in Professional Subjects: The Commission has finalized the criteria suggested by the panels in Law and Social Work for determining the viability of such colleges. The Commission has further agreed that such colleges would be eligible for basic grants as in the case of other colleges and for an additional grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for general development for the same purposes as in the case of arts, science, commerce and multi-faculty colleges.

4.08 Ongoing Programmes: Grants paid to colleges for general development and other schemes during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82 are detailed in the following table. It will be seen that grants paid during 1981-82 were on the whole lower as compared to the level achieved during 1980-81 except in regard to COHSSIP and centenary grants.

The expenditure is likely to pick up during the next year in view of the finalization of the revised guidelines.

Table 4.1
Grants paid to Colleges for General Development and other Schemes*

(Rupees in lakhs)

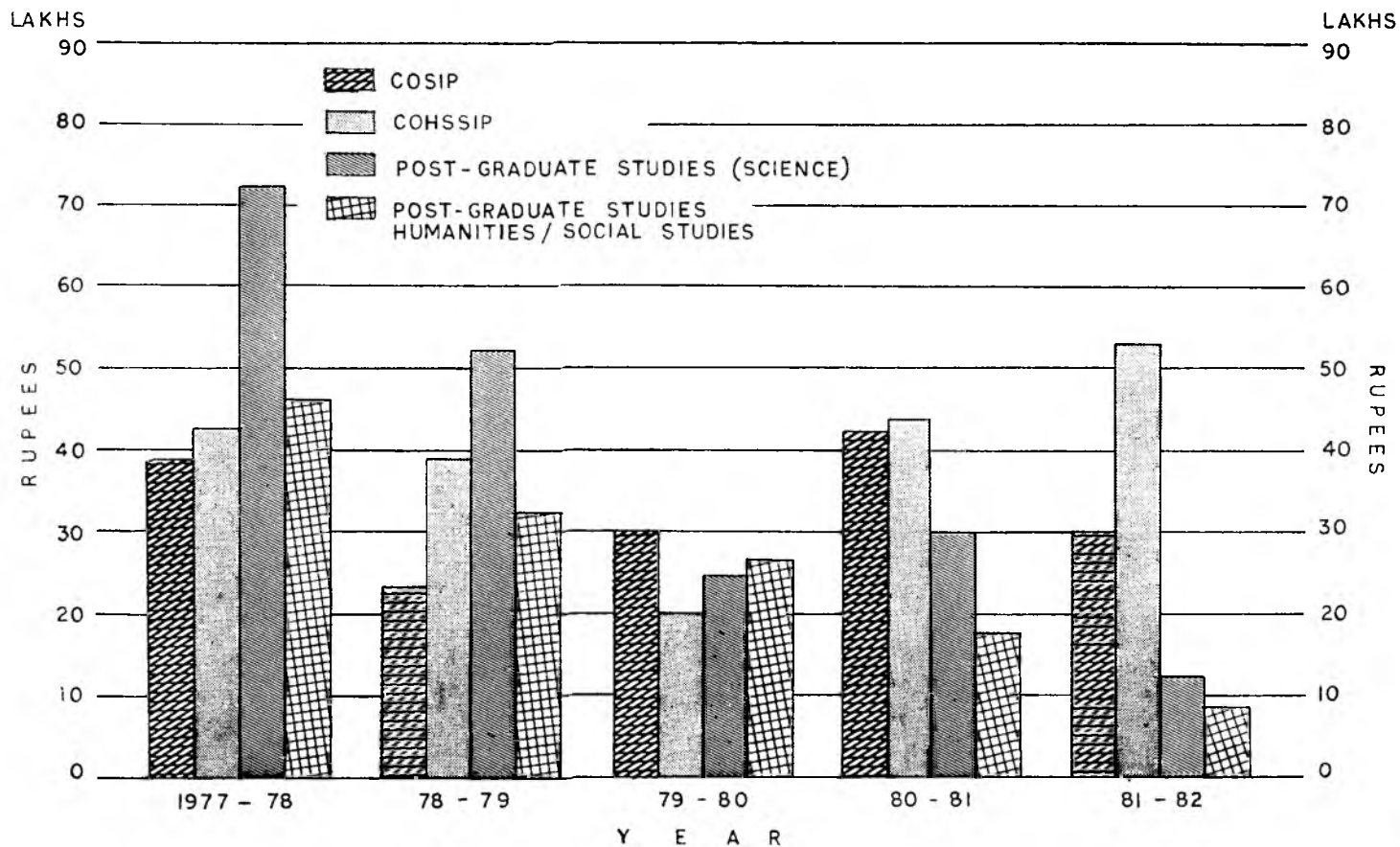
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
<i>I</i>		<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1.	Development of affiliated colleges	950.85	852.21	606.92	314.22	239.14
2.	Book Banks**	46.19	18.37	—	—	—
3.	College Science Improvement Programme	39.11	23.62	30.27	41.86	29.83
4.	College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme	42.52	39.09	20.27	43.69	52.82
5.	Student Aid Fund***	43.76	29.33	15.74	1.60	—
6.	Centenary Grants	1.50	1.05	0.75	0.60	2.35
7.	Development of Post-Graduate Studies in Science	72.04	52.26	24.73	30.40	12.42
8.	Development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences	46.07	32.37	26.32	17.62	8.61
9.	Strengthening of under-graduate teaching institutions	—	—	—	—	0.50

* A statement of development grants to colleges (statewise) is given in Appendix XXIV.

** The Commission had provided basic grants to colleges for books ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 40,000, the colleges could utilise upto 1/3rd of the book grant for setting up a book bank for needy students.

***The scheme has not been in operation since 1979-80.

4.09 College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP): The College Science Improvement Programme was initiated by the Commission in 1970-71



in order to bring about qualitative improvements in the teaching of science at the undergraduate level. The purpose of the programme is to accelerate the development of science capabilities of undergraduate students and to initiate a process of continuous self-renewal. This is brought about through an integrated approach and simultaneous improvements in the subject-matter, methods of instruction, syllabi, curricula, laboratory exercises, workshops, library and teaching material.

The College Science Improvement Programme was taken up at two levels (a) in selected colleges to include the entire science faculty and (b) university leadership project in one science subject in all the colleges affiliated to a university.

The first selection of colleges and university departments under COSIP and ULP respectively was made by the Standing Committee and initially 118 colleges and 15 University departments were selected for participating in this programme. Presently 184 colleges and 40 departments are being assisted under COSIP.

A wide range of teaching materials, books, laboratory manuals, demonstration and laboratory equipment and teaching aids developed by the institutions have been brought together and published. Efforts are being made to popularise these materials by making them available to a larger number of colleges.

4.10 College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme

(COHSSIP): Encouraged by the success of COSIP, the Commission in 1974-75 decided to extend the programme to the humanities and social sciences. The college humanities and social sciences improvement programme (COHSSIP) aims at bringing about improvements in the teaching of humanities and social sciences at the undergraduate level with particular reference to (a) adoption of new teaching methods, e.g. preparation of synopsis of lectures and other teaching material, use of audio-visual and other teaching aids, tutorials and seminars etc. (b) extension of library services, (c) introduction of special courses, (d) inter-disciplinary programme, (e) adoption of various measures of examination reforms, (f) remedial teaching and (g) field/project work etc. If both programmes exist in one college, they are expected to be coordinated so that each may benefit from the experience of the other.

In the case of colleges under COHSSIP, it was agreed that in the first phase proposals received from only the COSIP colleges may be processed. Accordingly, 42 COSIP colleges which secured 15 or more points on a defined scale were asked to formulate their proposals under COHSSIP also. Rating was done by giving points on a 5 point scale for the quality of staff, number of books and journals, staff-student ratio, examination results at the undergraduate level and quality of programmes.

A conference of principals of selected colleges was held to identify the

general principles which should guide the implementation of this programme.

The programme is now being implemented in 168 colleges and 14 university departments.

4.11 Autonomous Colleges: The Commission has been supporting the concept of autonomous colleges by which the universities could give a few carefully selected colleges the much needed autonomy in formulating curricula and courses of study, evaluation methods and other related matters. The Commission with the help of an expert committee and after consulting a number of principals and educationists finalized a set of criteria, guidelines and pattern of assistance to autonomous colleges.

The Commission has so far given its concurrence to conferring autonomous status on the following colleges for undergraduate programmes or for specified courses at the postgraduate level:

Ranchi University

- (i) Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra

Madras University

- (ii) Madras Christian College, Madras
 (iii) P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore
 (iv) P.S.G. College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore
 (v) Loyola College, Madras
 (vi) Vivekananda College, Madras
 (vii) St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli
 (viii) Shri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore
 (ix) Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli
 (x) Women's Christian College, Madras
 (xi) Government College of Technology, Coimbatore
 (xii) Shri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Arts and Science College, Coimbatore
 (xiii) Shri Rama Krishna Vidyalaya Teachers' College, Coimbatore.

Madurai Kamraj University

- (xiv) American College, Madurai
 (xv) Parashakti College for Women, Courtallam
 (xvi) Madurai College, Madurai
 (xvii) Lady Doak College, Madurai

Osmania University, Hyderabad

- (xviii) University College for Women, Hyderabad
 (xix) College of Arts and Science, Kamareddy

The Commission has agreed to provide to each of these colleges having justifiable need, a non-lapsable annual grant of Rs. two lakhs for a period of five years. Seventy five per cent of the grant can be used for academic activities and balance of twenty five per cent for administrative support arising out of the autonomous status. A grant of Rs. 21.25 lakhs was paid to these colleges in 1981-82.

SECTION 5

Development of Institutions deemed to be Universities

5.01 The first institution deemed to be university came into existence in the year 1958 when the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore was given the status of an institute deemed to be university. During the last 26 years, the number of such institutions has grown steadily and in 1981-82 there were 13 such institutions recognised as institutions deemed to be universities. The table given below gives information regarding these institutions along with the year during which these were established and the year when it was agreed to give them the status of deemed to be university.

Table 5.1

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Year of Establishment</i>	<i>Year during which recognised as deemed to be university</i>	<i>Enrolment during (1981-82) (Provisional)</i>	<i>Staff strength 1981-82 (Provisional)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore)	1909	1958	1081	236
2.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (New Delhi)	1905	1958	562	398
3.	Gurukul Kangri Viswavidyalaya (Hardwar)	1900	1962	372	37
4.	Jamia Millia Islamia (New Delhi)	1920	1962	1613	174
5.	Gujarat Vidyapith (Ahmedabad)	1920	1963	460	40
6.	Tata Institute of Social Science (Bombay)	1936	1964	316	40
7.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science (Pilani)	1964	1964	2116	124
8.	Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad)	1926	1967	590	109
9.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (Hyderabad)	1958	1973	421	74
10.	Gandhigram Rural Institute (Gandhigram)	1956	1976	622	62
11.	School of Planning & Architecture (New Delhi)	1959	1979	341	106
12.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	**	1981	1379	121
13.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	*	1981	—	—

* The Institute comprises Sri Sathya Sai Arts and Science College for Women, Anantpur and Sri Sathya Sai Arts, Science and Commerce College, Prasanthi Nilayam.

** The Institute comprises three colleges viz. D.E.I. Women's Training College which was established in 1947; D.E.I. Engineering College, which was established in 1950 and D.E.I.R.E.I. Degree College established in 1971.

5.02 Maintenance Grants: The quantum of grants paid to institutions deemed to be universities during 1977-78 to 1981-82 is given below:—

Table 5.2

Grant paid in lakhs of Rupees

	Y E A R				
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Institutions deemed to be Universities	286.18	405.17	566.50@ 0.11*	732.01 53.60*	688.79

* By adjustment

@ Increase during 1979-80 is due to (a) taking over of Fifth Plan Committed expenditure and (b) increase in the number of Institutions deemed to be Universities, receiving maintenance grants from the UGC.

@@ Maintenance grants are not paid to Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, School of Planning and Architecture, Dayalbagh Educational Institute and Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning.

5.03 Major Achievements: Some of the achievements of the deemed universities as reported by them are highlighted below:

(a) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore: Although no new diploma or degree courses were started, the lecture and practical classes were oriented towards unit system of education which enables the students to choose such topics as elective subjects which are of interest to them to acquire knowledge in developing areas. The Institute is also offering inter-disciplinary programmes of teaching in various subjects such as material science and solid state electronics, bio-engineering, molecular biology and ecology. A number of departments have been invited to function as Centres of Advanced Study and to receive special assistance from the Commission for developing viable schools of teaching and research in inter-disciplinary area. The faculty members of the Institute contributed 683 papers to various learned journals during the year under report. A new integrated programme to which B.Sc. graduates would be directly admitted for the Master's degree in Engineering has also been approved by the Institute. Steps have also been taken for the application of science and technology to rural areas and certain programmes of ecology have also been taken up by the Institute. The Centre for Continuing Education organised various short-term programmes for professional, research and technical community. The Institute has started the Ph.D. programme in Astronomy and Astro-physics. Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are given adequate facilities by way of providing acceleration in

the recruitment over and above the provision in government orders and by relaxing the standard of suitability in the test and interviews. Further to help candidates, members belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe are associated in conducting tests and interviews.

Interaction with industry and transfer of technology developed in their research laboratories to user agencies is one of the distinguished features of this Institute. The Institute has set up a Centre for Industrial and Scientific Consultancy, to promote this activity.

(b) Gurukul Kangri Viswavidyalaya: The Viswavidyalaya has adopted the Kangri village for community development including tree-plantation and setting up of a library. Two villages in the neighbourhood viz Jagjitpur and Jamalpur are also being helped through sanitation, health care and adult education programmes.

The Viswavidyalaya has a big pharmacy with a turnover of about Rs. 90 lakhs.

It has also brought out a number of publications in its fields of specialization.

(c) Gujarat Vidyapith: The Vidyapith organised a six-month course on Science of Speech (Vak Vidya) for the primary and secondary teachers as well as the functionaries associated with mass-media during the year under report. This course benefited 44 participants. In addition to the above, a short-term course on 'Peace and New World Society' was also organised by the Peace Research Centre. A major research project on Historical Geography of Gujarat was taken up with support from the Indian Council for Historical Research by the Department of History and Culture of the Vidyapith. The Vidyapith also actively participated in preparation of reading material for illiterates and two of its publications received prizes from the Government of India.

Through community service programme in rural areas nearly 1,000 farmers were trained in new farming methods. More than 100 soakpits and smokeless furnaces have been constructed in villages.

(d) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay: In addition to its usual programme, the Institute for the first time offered a part-time certificate course in hospital administration and a part-time certificate course in personnel management. The Institute served as the venue of the International Programme Fellowship Federation in which 220 delegates participated, including 130 persons from abroad. The Institute organised as many as 36 short-term courses/seminars/workshops on various subjects of important social dimensions. The Institute took up 50 research projects in the various areas of social sciences. As many as 22 papers have been published by the faculty members of the Institute during the year under report. 31 papers

were accepted by different seminars/conferences and as many as 36 members of the faculty attended seminars/conferences during the year. In an endeavour to interact with the society and neighbourhood, the students of the Institute are placed for field work with different agencies in Bombay and through this the students get an opportunity to engage themselves in field activity. In addition to this, extension programmes are arranged through participation of the faculty members in managing committees of community-based agencies and direct organisation of services by the Institute. The Institute has also developed audio-visual aids on rural regeneration for instructional purposes.

(e) The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad: In its endeavour for interaction with the industry and neighbourhood, the Institute arranged 22 short courses for inservice engineers and scientists in which 359 participants were benefited. The Institute also handled 75 consultancy and testing projects at a total value of Rs. 5.66 lakhs. In addition to this, the Institute also took up research projects worth over Rs. 65 lakhs which were sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Electronics Commission, Department of Space, Department of Mines, Department of Coal, Oil and Natural Gas Commission etc. On the basis of the contribution made by the Institute towards solving certain problems, the O.N.G.C. offered a Chair to assist the Institute in developing expertise in new frontier areas.

(f) Gandhigram Rural Institute: The Institute has started offering M.A. course in Rural Economics and Panchayati Raj (restructured) during the year under report. The Institute in its endeavour to have an inter-disciplinary programme of teaching and research has made it obligatory that inter-disciplinary research work be taken up at different levels. Further all first year M.A. (Rural Economics and Extension Education) students have been involved in a survey in the surrounding areas of Gandhigram. The Institute has also completed two research projects sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

During the year under report, the Institute organised three seminars/conferences for promotion of Gandhian studies, restructuring of university education and evaluation pattern and cost, price return imbalances in paddy cultivation at Thanjavur District. The recommendations have been published.

The Institute has restructured the erstwhile B.A. Village Industry course with a view to making the course a terminal one by making it more practical. In an attempt to establish interaction with the society and the neighbourhood, the Institute has involved itself in a number of developmental activities of the surrounding villages which include small repair to the roads, repair of public buildings, plantation of trees etc. In addition to these a number of research studies on socio-economic patterns have been conducted

with a view to highlighting the credit as well as market gaps in agricultural aspects. Under the community Services Extension Programme the Institute is running pre-school centres in 13 villages where about 500 beneficiaries in the age group of 2½ to 5 (who are mainly drawn from economically and socially backward homes) are being benefited. The Institute has also provided cheap, functional and acceptable tiled houses for the weaker sections and drinking water facility to far-off villages. Attempts were also made to transfer technology of the laboratory to land by providing technical know-how to hundreds of small and marginal farmers. In addition to this the Institute is actively participating in programmes of adult education and is helping the government to identify physically handicapped persons and destitutes for governmental support.

The Institute draws more than 70% of its students from backward and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe groups.

(g) Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning: The Institute was recognised as an institution deemed to be University from 22nd November, 1981. This Institute aims at providing integral education and continuous evaluation.

SECTION 6 Non-Plan Grants to Universities

6.01 The maintenance grants are paid to the central universities in terms of the statutory provision under Section 12(b) of the UGC Act to meet the deficit after taking into account salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff, maintenance of laboratories, libraries, and other day to day requirements of the universities including funds for the retirement benefits of the employees. It also includes the institutions for professional education i.e. Aligarh Muslim University—technical, and medical; Banaras Hindu University—technical, medical and agricultural; and Visva-Bharati—agricultural. In addition, the maintenance of the hospitals attached to medical colleges at the Aligarh and Banaras Universities is also met out of the maintenance grants. Table 6.1

Table 6.1

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(i) Block grants to central Universities	2034.99	2144.36	2842.50	3207.00	3651.00
			0.50*	0.50*	
(ii) Grants paid to ¹ universities/institutions for specific purposes.	(a) 7.00	(a) 9.00	(a) 9.00	(a) 9.00	(b) 11.50
(iii) Maintenance ² grants to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University	969.60 25.21*	977.90 61.83*	1051.98 76.88*	1159.89 53.60*	1380.01 60.69*
(iv) Schemes not covered under block grants**	11.99	5.15	32.56	58.00	60.92
(v) Scholarships and Fellowships	—	—	583.72	385.37	497.63
Total ³	3023.58 25.21*	3136.41 61.83*	4519.76 77.38*	4819.26 54.10*	5600.96 60.69*

- (a) For Roorke University for the maintenance of Water Resources Development Training centre and (b) For Roorkee University for the maintenance of Water Resources Development Training Centre and School of Research and Training in Earthquake Engineering.
- Since the transfer of the scheme from the Ministry in 1955-56 the Commission has been paying maintenance and development grants to a number of colleges of the University of Delhi. The Commission pays 95 per cent of the approved deficit for affiliated/constituent colleges and cent per cent of the approved deficit for university maintained colleges. The items of expenditure, inter-alia, include pay and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff, books and journals, retirement benefits and other charges. The Commission also pays grants for the mess staff of the hostels attached to some of the Delhi Colleges on sharing basis of 75:25.
- The figures do not include the administration charges of UGC amounting to Rs. 71.52, 76.31, 77.41, 90.51 and 105.11 lakhs during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

* By adjustment.

** These include health service scheme and house building advance to central universities and institutions deemed to be universities.

shows the break-up of non-plan grants paid to the universities during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82. It may be mentioned that from 1st April, 1979 non-plan grants include scholarships and fellowships under engineering and technology, teacher fellowships, national fellowships, national associateships national lectures, utilization of services of retired teachers, research fellowships and grants payable to non-university institutions for fellowships and awards as decided by the Government of India. These grants are for central as well as the state universities, subject to the agreed level of expenditure.

6.02 Grants to Central Universities: Grants paid by the Commission towards the maintenance of central universities* for the year 1977-78 to 1981-82 are indicated in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	585.37	629.79	730.00	813.00	915.00
2.	Banaras Hindu University	746.01	783.31	976.00	1065.00	1212.00
3.	Delhi University	378.11	367.00	503.00	585.00	657.00
4.	Hyderabad University*	—	—	97.00	116.00	133.50
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	173.25	194.56	267.50	314.00	358.00
6.	North Eastern Hill University*	—	—	79.00	90.00	104.00
7.	Visva-Bharati	152.25	169.70	190.00	224.50	271.50
Total**		2034.99	2144.36	2842.50	3207.50	3651.00

* Upto 1978-79, grants to North Eastern Hill university and Hyderabad University were paid under plan.

** The increase in non-plan grants paid during 1979-80 to 1981-82 as compared to the earlier years is mainly due to (a) taking over of the Fifth Plan committed expenditure, (b) payment of grants to Hyderabad and North Eastern Hill University under non-plan from 1979-80 onwards and (c) payment of additional dearness allowance and (d) payment of advance on account grant during 1981-82 for 1982-83.

6.03 Maintenance Grants to Central Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities: On the recommendations of a committee the Commission has agreed that block grant for central universities and institutions deemed to be universities be determined on the basis of the examination of the budget estimates received from the universities, duly approved by the appropriate authorities, and the budget so accepted should be the basis for determining the annual block grant. The opening balance of a university out of the block grant fixed for a particular year would be carried forward to the succeeding year and the same would normally be adjusted by the end of the third year. To ensure that the expenditure is incurred by a university

within the total resources available in the best interest of its academic functioning necessary guidelines have also been prescribed for reappropriation of funds.

In view of the very nature of budgetary provisions under plan and non-plan of the Government of India and the University Grants Commission no diversion of funds can be made from plan to non-plan and vice-versa.

6.04 Committee on the Working of Central Universities: The Commission has constituted a committee to enquire into the working of the central universities. The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:—

- (a) to examine whether the central universities are fulfilling the objectives set for them in their Acts and Statutes;
- (b) to examine the general state of discipline in the central universities, causes of periodic disturbances in the campuses and remedial action;
- (c) to examine the adequacy of the machinery in the central universities to deal with the grievances of students, teachers and the administrative staff and suggest measures for strengthening corporate life in these universities;
- (d) to examine the desirability of evolving a code of conduct for political parties and to set limits to their involvement in the university affairs; and
- (e) to suggest such other measures of reform as are necessary for the efficient functioning of central universities and promoting an academic atmosphere conducive to study and scholarship on the campuses.

SECTION 7

Faculty Improvement Programmes

7.01 The Commission has been attaching great importance to faculty improvement programmes by (a) providing opportunities to teachers to keep abreast of modern developments in their fields of study and research and to exchange ideas with experts in similar or related fields through seminars, summer institutes, workshops, conferences etc. (b) increasing the mobility of teachers and enabling colleges and departments in backward and other areas to avail of the services of outstanding teachers in different disciplines through such programmes as national lectures, utilisation of services of retired teachers, travel grants, visiting professorships, fellowships etc. and (c) enabling teachers to take time off their normal teaching and engage themselves in writing up the results of their studies/research through such programmes as national fellowships, national associateships etc.

The Commission has formulated guidelines for the implementation of these programmes. These guidelines are given in the UGC Annual Report for 1975-76.

7.02 The Commission has redefined the scope and coverage of seminars/symposia/workshops and institutes as given below:

(a) Seminars: A seminar is intended to enable University and College teachers as also research workers to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in their respective fields of work. It will also facilitate exchange of ideas with experts in the same or related fields. It will also enable teachers to obtain additional knowledge of the subject matter in their disciplines and help to get acquainted with new research work that is growing in their areas as also new laboratory equipment and new methods and new techniques adopted for laboratory work etc. The seminar should usually be of less than a week's duration and the selected themes of the seminar should be made known in advance to the participants. The seminar may take the shape of a lecture series by outstanding teachers in particular fields followed by intensive discussion by the participating members.

(b) Symposia: In the case of symposia, while the objective will be the same as that for seminars, the programme will be oriented towards exploration in teaching of a specific topic or related area which has become potentially significant for organising and streamlining of curricular or research activities. It would, therefore, be a discussion only on a particular topic and there could be lectures by different persons followed by intensive discussions but all activities will be on a particular topic or areas and not on different

topics though related as in the case of seminars. In either case the number of participants would normally be 45-40.

(c) Workshops: The workshops are also programmes intended for augmenting professional competence of the teachers. These are conducted under the direction of competent faculty members who provide specialised short-term institutional programmes covering recent advances in selected areas or a number of fields of special relevance. These programmes will include activities for improvement of teaching competency and will also cover advanced courses. In order to ensure the maximum utility of this activity to the participating teachers, the number of participants may be 25 to 30 and duration normally of two to four weeks. If the programme is for graduate level courses it may not be of less than three weeks duration. Workshops may be organised to effect improvement of curriculum, teaching methods, examination reforms etc. It is necessary that at the end of the workshop, the performance of all participants is evaluated and the participants themselves do a self-evaluation indicating changes required to be effected in organising such programmes.

(d) Institutes: The institutes should be for up-dating courses and the area should be identified by subject panels. They offer programmes comprising lectures of two hours duration in the morning followed by 2-3 hours of laboratory work/field work/project work. There should be opportunities to the participants to confer with resource personnel for obtaining their advice on matters like teaching aids, methods of presentation, project matters, planning of courses and other problems. Generally, the institutes may have 20-25 participants, but the number could go upto 50 depending upon the nature of course and the areas to be covered. The duration of the institute may be a minimum of three weeks and a maximum of six weeks.

One or two all-India advanced level institutes may be organised in each major subject every year on the basis of the identification done by the subject panels. The location of these institutes should be done on regional basis. These should be programmes at two levels with refresher courses for graduates and postgraduates and also advanced level courses for researchers mainly under the auspices of the centres of advanced study, departments of special assistance and departments selected for assistance for research.

7.03 Seminars, Symposia, Summer-Institutes, Workshops, etc: The Commission has been supporting the efforts of universities and colleges in providing opportunities for teachers and research workers to keep abreast of modern developments in their fields of study with provision of grants towards organisation of seminars, symposia, refresher-courses, workshops, con-

ferences etc. The number of such programmes organised with UGC support during 1981-82, is given below :

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Programmes</i>	<i>Humanities & Social Sciences</i>	<i>Science</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Seminars	71	15	86
2.	Symposia	7	13	20
3.	Workshops	14	7	21
4.	Refresher Courses	6	4	10
5.	Institutes	23	23	46
Total		121	62	183

7.04 English Literature Seminars: The University Grants Commission Advisory Committee on English Literature seminars decided that it would not be possible to hold any English literature seminar during 1981-82 due to lack of sufficient time for preparation. However, it was decided that during 1982-83, two seminars may be organised—one at the Panjab University, Chandigarh and another at Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai. These seminars would cover various aspects of poetry and drama (Post-1945). The seminars will be organised on all India basis.

7.05 Conferences: The Conferences are meant for providing opportunity to faculty members and researchers to discuss their research findings. Generally, the conferences are arranged along with the annual meet of the professional societies and other organisations. The Commission provides a token contribution depending on whether the conference is at state or regional or all-India or international level. During the year 1981-82 the Commission provided assistance to 179 conferences as detailed below:

State Level	62
Regional Level	18
All-India Level	92
International Level	7
Total:	179

7.06 National Fellowships: Twenty National Fellowships are available under the above scheme for teachers of outstanding eminence to take a year or two off from normal duties to devote themselves exclusively to

research and writing of results of their study. Teachers selected under the programme receive their normal salary and allowances and a fellowship allowance of Rs. 250 p.m. in addition to a grant of Rs. 5000 p.a. for secretarial assistance, travel and contingent expenditure. During the year 1981, five awards were made under the scheme. Twenty awardees including those selected earlier were working under the scheme at the end of the year.

7.07 National Associateships Scheme: The scheme of national associateships was started in 1971-72. The following two categories of awards were made under the scheme:

- (a) Awards extending over a total period of five years.
- (b) Awards extending over a one year period only.

Details of these awards are given in the UGC Annual Report for 1978-79.

Total positions available under the five year scheme were 300 against which 127 were filled at the end of March, 1980. Total positions available under the one year scheme were 100 out of which 25 were filled at the end of March, 1980.

During 1981-82, the scheme was reviewed and another category of three-year award was introduced. The position of awards in each category is as under:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Placements</i>	<i>Associateships filled in</i>
One year	100	13
Three year	150	2
Five year	150	107

7.08 National Lectures: The scheme of national lectureship was initiated in 1970-71 to enable outstanding teachers and research scholars to visit universities/colleges for delivering a series of lectures in their special fields and to participate in academic programmes of host institutions. The Commission provides to the selected teachers an honorarium of Rs. 1500 (Rs. 1000 is paid initially and the balance after the manuscripts of the Lectures are made available to the Commission) and a grant of Rs. 250 for preparation of lectures aids etc. in addition to travel expenses. During 1981-82, 30 teachers drawn from several major subjects and disciplines, participated in the programme.

7.09 Teacher Fellowships: The Commission continued to implement the programme of teacher fellowships for college teachers as part of faculty improvement programmes. The objective of the programme is improvement of the subject matter, competence of the teachers and efforts to improve the methodology of teaching. The scheme is specifically meant to provide opportunities to college teachers to work towards either an M.Phil. or Ph.D. Under the scheme, teachers working in affiliated colleges are not only deputed for acquiring research degrees to selected university departments but also to national laboratories and other institutions of higher learning including IITs, C.S.I.R. laboratories, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bhaba Atomic Research Centre and others.

Two types of teacher fellowships are under implementation at present—short-term and long-term, through short-term fellowships of one year duration, teachers can qualify for M.Phil. degrees and through long-term fellowships upto three years duration they could work for the Ph.D. degree.

In addition to their salaries and allowances provided by college authorities, the selected teachers are eligible to receive a monthly living allowance of Rs. 250 p.m. from the UGC in case the place of residence is beyond 40 kms. away from the normal place of duty. The teacher fellows are also paid a contingency grant of Rs. 1500 p.a. to be utilised towards expenditure on consumable materials, equipment, books, stationery, postage and field work. The Commission also pays the salaries and admissible allowances to substitute teachers appointed in place of teacher fellows.

At present 414 Departments/Centres—338 university departments (255 science departments and 83 humanities and social science departments), 49 departments of special assistance (31 in science and 18 in humanities and social sciences) and 27 centres of advanced studies (17 in science and 10 in humanities and social sciences) have been identified to implement the programme of teacher fellowships for college teachers. Besides 50 teacher fellowships have been placed at the disposal of Delhi University and 31 at the disposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for awarding teacher fellowships to college teachers. The identified departments select teacher fellows on the basis of upto ten at any given time. The centres of advanced study and departments of special assistance can also award upto five fellowships of one year duration to university teachers.

The scheme of teacher fellowship which has been under implementation since 1975 is at present under review and pending completion of review, the identified departments are not selecting fresh teacher fellows after, 31-8-81. However the centres of advanced study, departments of special assistance and Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University are continuing the awards. The existing teacher fellows in the identified departments/centres are also continuing their research work on the existing terms and conditions.

7.10 Travel Grants for attending Conferences etc.: Travel grants are available to teachers in the Universities/Colleges and full-time post-doctoral fellows for participation in international conferences and seminars to present their research results and to benefit from participation in the discussion. The provision for this purpose (except for post-doctoral fellows) is included in the unassigned grants placed annually at the disposal of the universities. The Commission's assistance in respect of teachers in the university is limited to the extent of 50 per cent of the travel costs, registration and living allowances, provided the other 50 per cent is met by the university/state government. The colleges can also propose the participation of teachers working with them in international conferences, provided the college/state government/university/INSA/DST/UNDP or any other recognised association or organisation meets 50 per cent of the international travel and airport tax. 50 per cent of the maintenance and registration charges could be met by the college or the teacher himself. In such cases, the remaining 50 per cent of the expenditure is provided by the Commission, after evaluation by referees regarding the value of the paper/research work to be presented by the teacher. A few selected post-doctoral fellows can, on the same basis, be assisted by the Commission on a cent per cent basis for participating in a conference. On the recommendations of a committee, the Commission has decided to extend this scheme to technical personnel assisting in research in the universities on the same terms and conditions as to teachers in the universities. Only scientific/technical personnel enjoying a scale of not less than Rs. 700-1300 are considered for such assistance.

7.11 Visiting Professors/Fellows: The University Grants Commission has agreed that the scheme of visiting professorships and visiting fellowships should be continued during the Sixth Plan period. An amount of Rupees one lakh has been allocated to each of the Universities for block years 1980-82 for this purpose. This assistance to the universities is outside the Sixth Plan allocation.

In the guidelines prepared by the Commission for appointment of visiting professors and visiting fellows, an honorarium upto Rs. 3000 per month has been suggested for the visiting professor subject to the condition that he should not be appointed in the university where he held a post immediately before or after superannuation. The maximum tenure of appointment of a visiting professor is one year and the minimum not less than three months. However, a person cannot be appointed as visiting professor in a university if he has already functioned there in such capacity for more than three months.

Similarly, the tenure of a visiting fellow will not be less than two weeks and more than eight weeks. The same person cannot be invited as a visiting fellow more than once a year in the same university.

The Commission in September, 1981 agreed that proposals for the

appointment of creative artists/writers be considered by universities under the scheme of visiting professors/visiting fellows.

During 1981-82, a grant of Rs. 13.89 lakhs was paid to the universities for visiting professorships/fellows.

7.12 Utilisation of the services of Retired Teachers: Since 1961-62, the Commission had been implementing the scheme of utilisation of services of retired teachers under which universities, colleges and approved institutions were assisted to avail of the services of teachers of outstanding merit who had crossed the normal age of retirement but who were otherwise fit to continue their teaching and research work.

An honorarium of Rs. 9,000 per annum and an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 for meeting authorised contingency expenditure in connection with the approved research and teaching work were admissible to an awardee.

Assistance to a person under the scheme was limited to a period of three years in the first instance. On the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor concerned, it could be continued, thereafter, till the age of 68 years provided the teacher retained active interest in academic work. Assistance under the scheme was normally available for a maximum period of five years.

The Commission in October, 1979 decided that the scheme of Utilisation of the Services of Retired Teachers may be discontinued. It was, however, agreed that superannuated teachers should be eligible to participate in any of the following schemes:

- (a) Preparation of university level books
- (b) Educational innovations
- (c) Support for research projects

In the case of projects which are finally accepted the principal investigator (the superannuated teacher) could be paid an honorarium of Rs. 750 per mensem in addition to such other facilities which may be recommended as part of the project*.

7.13 Career Awards: The Commission initiated the scheme of career awards to young scientists in 1978-79. The purpose of the scheme is to identify young talented scientists who have established competence and good potential in their areas of specialisation and to promote their professional growth by enabling them to devote all their efforts and energies early in their career for research and study with minimum encumbrances and teaching responsibilities.

*The Commission has since decided that in future no award under the retired teachers scheme, whether for book writing or for research project, shall be tenable beyond the age of 65 years.

Originally career awards are offered for a period of three years to lecturers or readers in Universities who are not more than 35 years of age on the first of July of the year in which the award is made and who have completed doctoral or post-doctoral or other equivalent professional training. A candidate may, however, apply for the award before he/she actually joined the faculty but the award will be operative only after he/she has joined.

The Commission pays the awardees their full salary and allowances. In addition, the Commission provides each awardee a research grant of upto Rs. one lakh (including travel costs, contingency etc.) and two or three research fellows. The awardees are also expected to take part in teaching work of the department.

The scheme was extended to cover social scientists and teachers from the humanities also during the year 1979-80 by allocating 15 positions for the purpose.

7.14 Staff Quarters and Teachers Hostels: The Commission continued to provide grants on a limited basis towards the construction of staff quarters and teachers hostels. These included construction works approved during the fourth plan period and the recommendations made by the fifth plan period and the recommendations made by the fifth plan visiting committees.

During 1981-82 grants amounting to Rs. 121.82 lakhs were paid towards the construction of staff quarters and Rs. 2.49 lakhs for the construction of teachers hostels.

SECTION 8

Students

8.01 The development grants paid by the Commission to the universities and colleges for various purposes such as the appointment of additional staff, construction of academic buildings, strengthening of libraries and laboratories, purchases of equipment and books and journals etc., all have a direct or indirect bearing on the conditions under which students study and learn and the standards of teaching and research. Besides these programmes for the promotion of a congenial environment and conditions for study and researches, the Commission has initiated a number of other programmes of student welfare, specially in regard to needy and poor students on the one hand and the meritorious students on the other. These include the provisions of scholarships and fellowships, hostel facilities etc. These programmes are reviewed below:

8.02 Scholarships and Fellowships: The Commission has given high priority to the award of scholarships and fellowships for the development of research in the universities and colleges. The objective of the scheme is to enable academically bright students to carry on their research as an independent and full-time activity through adequate support for their maintenance and for the purchase of books, journals, equipment etc. by them. In addition to the fellowships specially created for centres of advanced study and those provided for approved programmes of research and departments selected for special assistance, the Commission provides assistance towards junior research fellowships and post-doctoral fellowships in science, humanities and social sciences and research fellowships in engineering and technology.

8.03 Junior Research Fellowships: Universities are awarding junior research fellowships out of the fellowships allocated to them on any one given time basis. In all, 2801 junior research fellowships have been allocated to 96 universities at the end of 1981-82.

8.04 In September/October, 1980, the Commission on the basis of recommendations made by the committee constituted to review the scheme of junior research fellowships in science, humanities and social sciences agreed to increase the value of fellowships from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month for the first two years. It was also provided that the fellowship amount could be enhanced to Rs. 700 p.m. during the third year after assessment. The contingency grant of Rs. 1,500 p.a. has been raised to Rs. 3,000 p.a.

8.05 Senior Research Fellowships: (*Now designated as post-doctoral fellowships*)

The Commission awards 100 senior research fellowships every year in science, humanities and social sciences to provide an opportunity to research scholars and teachers to undertake advanced study and research. The fellowships are intended for students and teachers preferably below the age of 45 who have obtained a doctorate degree or have equivalent published research work to their credit and have already proved their aptitude for original and independent research.

On the recommendation of the Committee appointed to review the scheme of research fellowships and other related matters, the value of fellowships was revised to Rs. 900 p.m. and contingency grant to Rs. 4,000 p.a. w.e.f. 1st October, 1980. The provisions for protecting the salary of teachers selected for the award of senior research fellowships was discontinued and the fellowships redesignated as post-doctoral fellowships.

During the year the Commission instituted 20 post-doctoral fellowships exclusively for physically handicapped. The scheme of post-doctoral fellowships is being reviewed.

8.06 Research Fellowships for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students: Ten per cent of the total number of junior research fellowships available with the universities are reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category. The universities have been requested to award such fellowships to these reserved categories, failing which they would be surrendered to the Commission for direct award to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. In addition the Commission also directly awards annually 50 junior research fellowships exclusively to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. (50 Junior Research Fellowships were awarded to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates during 1981-82).

Ten per cent of the senior research fellowships (now designated as post-doctoral fellowships) are kept reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. Besides, the Commission also awards annually 20 post-doctoral fellowships exclusively to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. Selections for these awards are being finalised. The scheme is being reviewed.

8.07 Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology: The Commission has been awarding 60 research fellowships in engineering and technology to enable students to undertake advanced study and research in their fields of specialisation. The scheme is under review.

8.08 Border Hill Areas Scholarships: In order to promote channels of academic communication between the students of border hill areas and the rest of the country, the Commission has instituted 25 scholarships for post-graduate studies for meritorious students from these regions for study anywhere in the country. Preference is given to scholars who intend to pursue

studies in subjects of relevance to the problems of border hill areas. 25 postgraduate scholarships were awarded by the Commission under this programme in the humanities, social sciences and science subjects for 1981-82.

8.09 Scholarships for Full-time LL.M. Courses: The Commission has instituted 50 scholarships for LL.M. studies to be administered directly by the Commission to enable talented students to pursue their full-time LL.M. courses in universities. 50 scholarships to LL.M. students were awarded for 1981-82.

8.10 Award of Junior/Senior Research Fellowships for Students from Developing Countries: The Commission also has a scheme under which five post-doctoral and ten junior research fellowships in science, humanities and social sciences are available to foreign students from the developing countries. Awards for 1981-82* are being finalised.

8.11 Research Associateships: With a view to providing opportunity to research scholars and teachers to undertake advanced study and research in science, humanities and social sciences, Gandhian studies, engineering and technology and national integration themes, the Commission has instituted 50 research associateships to be awarded annually. Besides, the Commission has also instituted 20 research associateships to be awarded exclusively to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and 10 research associateships for the physically handicapped. The awards for 1981-82 are being finalised.

8.12 Award of Studentships for M.Sc.(Tech.) & Post M.Sc. Courses: The Commission has agreed that students pursuing the three year integrated M.Sc.(Tech.) course already approved by the UGC be given studentships of Rs. 400 per month to bring them at par with studentship available to those doing one-year post M.Sc. courses. In respect of one-year post-M.Sc. courses, where the Commission in consultation with the subject panels concerned is satisfied in regard to the academic contents of the course and its relevance to national needs and the employability of the students trained, it may award a studentship of Rs. 400 per month for a specific period.

While awarding such scholarships, it would be ensured that after assistance from the Commission for the period ending 1982-83 and the State Government treats this as committed expenditure.

8.13 Construction of Hostels: The Commission has been giving a high priority for the construction of hostels for students in universities and colleges in view of the fact that improvement of the conditions in which

*Since finalised.

students live and work has an important bearing on their academic performance. Provision of hostel facilities is one of the important items included in the general programme of development of universities and colleges.

In the interest of social justice, the Commission has decided that in the Fifth Plan, all universities assisted by it to construct students' hostels would be required to reserve 20 per cent of the seats in such hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Commission has also decided that its assistance for construction of hostels in backward areas would be at the rate of 75 per cent of the total expenditure as against 50 per cent available for other areas. In order to keep the cost of construction low, the Commission has been encouraging the construction of dormitories and/or double or triple seated rooms rather than single seated rooms in the hostels.

During 1981-82 a grant of Rs. 89.10 lakhs was paid to universities and colleges towards the construction of hostels.

8.14 Keeping in view the limitation of resources and the shortage of hostel facilities for meeting the requirements of the growing student population in the universities and colleges the Commission has advised the universities not to allow admission of such students to hostels who are doing some job whether part-time or full-time along with their studies. Universities and colleges have also been requested to fix a time limit upto which a student can be allowed to remain in the hostel.

8.15 The Commission had requested the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay to undertake a survey of the living conditions of students in universities and colleges. The report has been accepted by the Commission and follow-up action has also been taken in this regard.

8.16 The Commission in July 1981 while suggesting that universities and colleges should exercise the maximum economy in expenditure to be incurred for the purchase of living room furniture in the hostels has agreed that assistance may be provided on the basis of actual expenditure incurred for items specified by the Commission on the usual sharing basis.

8.17 Assistance for extension or construction of canteen including furniture and equipment in universities and colleges: Assistance under the scheme was provided to the universities and colleges on the basis of norms detailed in the UGC Annual Report for 1979-80.

During 1981-82 a grant of Rs. 4.12 lakhs was paid to the universities for the establishment/improvement of canteen facilities and a grant of Rs. 8.15 lakhs to the colleges for canteen including non-resident student centres.

8.18 Physically Handicapped Students: The Commission has welcomed the proposal of the Government of India, Ministry of Social Welfare for initiating special courses leading to the B.Ed. degree in selected centres for training persons for teaching handicapped students. A committee will be appointed to identify the institutions as soon as the funds position is known.

The Commission has also expressed the view that seats reserved for physically handicapped students be filled by such students as are eligible in order of merit to be determined from among them only. If a physically handicapped student is admitted to the general quota on his own merit this admission should not be counted towards reservation quota.

The Commission has also suggested development of a positive attitude among the parents of disabled children and taking preventive measures to avoid blindness as a part of continuing education/extension activity of different universities/colleges.

Institutions have been asked to provide for suitable ramps on the ground floor of the buildings in universities/colleges to enable access to disabled students who are able to move only in wheeled chairs.

Universities and colleges have also been requested to utilise a part of the book grant on purchase of books in Braille, cassette tape recorders and Braille typewriters keeping in view the number of blind students in the universities and colleges. In addition, where specific proposals are received for creating these facilities, these are considered on merit and funds are provided.

Universities have also been advised to award fellowships to blind and physically handicapped students including those who are deaf and mute to the extent of one per cent of the fellowships allocated to them with at least one fellowship award per year.

Some of the positions available under the cultural and bilateral exchange programmes would be reserved for persons from universities and colleges who have expertise in providing instruction to physically handicapped students.

In case of research fellows who are blind, an additional amount of Rs. 2,000 per annum is made available to them for utilising the services of readers or cassette recorders in addition to the normal contingency grant.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India has asked the universities to reserve one per cent vacancies for the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped in Group 'C' and 'D' posts.

8.19 Employment, Information and Guidance Bureaux: The Commission has welcomed the suggestion of the Ministry of Rural Re-construction, Government of India, regarding setting up of employment, information and guidance bureaux in the educational institutions located in the rural areas. The Commission has also suggested that the setting up of such bureaux, if any, should be taken up under the rural development Programmes.

SECTION 9

Cultural Exchange Programmes and International Collaboration

9.01 Indo-Foreign Cultural Exchange Programme: The Commission continued to implement such items of the cultural exchange programme with foreign countries which have been assigned to it by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Culture). These programmes involve exchange of academics for lecture-cum-study, development of bilateral academic links between institutions of higher education on the two sides, organisation of joint seminars, award of short and long term scholarships/fellowships and provision of language teachers for universities in India for teaching foreign languages.

During the period under review, 34 scholars from India visited foreign countries under this programme for lecture-cum-study, exchange of views and developing contacts. The corresponding number of foreign scholars coming to India was 55. The exchange of scholars which has been operated for quite some time has enabled the two sides to initiate an academic dialogue as the Commission has now shifted its emphasis from the exchange of general visits to the development of bilateral academic links between institutions of higher education in the two countries. These collaborative programmes involve exchange of faculty for short and long term, organisation of bi-national seminars on topics of mutual interest in connection with the implementation of joint research projects. The areas for development of bilateral academic links have been identified under the cultural exchange programmes with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Romania, Poland, Italy and Belgium. In some other cases also adequate progress has been achieved in the development of collaborative programmes while in others the programmes are being finalized.

9.02 Foreign Language Teachers: Foreign language teachers 10 in French, 11 in German, (eight from Federal Republic of Germany and 3 from the German Democratic Republic) and one each in Hungarian, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, Korean, Polish, Mongolian, Vietnamese, Pushto, Spanish (Cuban) and Romanian continued to be provided to the universities under the cultural exchange programme during the year 1981-82.

9.03 Visits of Indian delegations:

(i) A delegation of five vice-chancellors headed by the Chairman, University Grants Commission visited the Federal Republic of Germany from 21st June to 5th July, 1981. During the visit, the Indian delegation

visited a number of institutions and held wide ranging discussions with the scholars in that country.

(ii) Another delegation of three members headed by the Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission visited Australia from 19th July to 30th July, 1981 to explore the possibility of developing collaboration in the field of higher education with that country.

Indian Scholars participated in seminars/courses abroad as under--

Three in the International Economic seminar held in East Berlin, German Democratic Republic from June 21 to July 5, 1982.

Two in the seminar on Nehru and Ataturk held in Ankara (Turkey) from 24th November, 1981 to 2nd December, 1981.

Two in the International Seminar "University Today" in August, 1981 in Yugoslavia.

Four in Seminars in Hungary, and

Four in German Philology courses in the German Democratic Republic in July-August, 1981.

9.04 Joint Seminars:

(i) A ten-member delegation from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics headed by academician B.B. Piotrovsky visited India from 15th February, 1982 to 27th February, 1982 to participate in the Indo-Soviet Seminar on Bronze Age Culture held at Allahabad University, Allahabad.

(ii) A five-member delegation from the German Democratic Republic visited India from 8th December to 10th December, 1981 to participate in Indo-GDR Seminar on "Imperialism and nationalism-problems and definition of methodology" at Delhi University, Delhi.

(iii) A four-member delegation from Australia visited India to participate in the Indo-Australian Seminar on Australian literature from 15th February, 1982 at the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

(iv) A five member Indian delegation led by Professor Moonis Raza, Director, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi visited France to participate in the Indo-French Seminar on Urban Processes and Regional Economy held in Bordeaux, France from 8th October, 1981 to 14th October, 1981.

(v) A four-member Indian delegation led by Professor V.M. Dandekar, Director, Indian School of Political Economy, Poona participated in the Indo-Hungarian seminar on Economics held in Budapest from 7th October, 1981 to 24th October, 1981.

9.05 Indo-British Universities collaboration Programme: This programme, which was initiated earlier provides for the development of academic col-

laboration between selected universities in India and United Kingdom in the identified fields.

The following academic links were continued under the above programme:

- (i) Banaras Hindu University/Sheffield: Metallurgy
- (ii) Banaras Hindu University/Liverpool: Community Health
- (iii) Utkal University/Birmingham: Educational Psychology
- (iv) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore/Liverpool: Electrical Engineering

The British authorities have proposed a new programme, "Academic Link Inter-change Scheme" for continuing collaborative programmes. This is under consideration in consultation with the Government of India.*

9.06 Collection of source material from U.K.: The Commission continued to provide assistance to a limited number of senior Indian scholars for their visit to U.K. for short periods (six week duration) to enable them to collect material for their research work, which is ordinarily not available in India. During the year under report, the Commission selected eight scholars under this programme, who visited U.K. during 1981-82.

9.07 Fellowship Programme:

(i) The Commission nominated teachers for the twelve DAAD fellowships provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for advanced research work in pure sciences and German Language.

(ii) The Commission nominated 11 scholars for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics government scholarships for the study of the Russian language at A.S. Pushkin Institute of Russian Language, Moscow.

9.08 Indo-US Fellowship Programme:

(i) The Commission nominated six Indian scholars for full-term fellowship of ten months and nine Indian scholars for short-term visitorship of 13 weeks each.

(ii) The American side nominated 10 scholars for full-term fellowship of 6-10 months and 15 scholars for short-term visitorship of 2-3 months each. 18 American scholars have already visited India (nine full-term and nine short-term) during the period.

9.09 Indo-US Exchange of Scientists Programme: The Commission nominated five Indian scholars for a visit to the United States of America for four weeks each and received three American scholars under this programme which is being coordinated by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

*Since finalised.

9.10 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships and Scholarships: The University Grants Commission has been coordinating with the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in U.K. in making nominations for the Commonwealth academic staff fellowships and scholarships to enable promising staff members in Indian Universities to obtain experience in a university or similar institutions in the United Kingdom. A beginning was made in this direction in 1969-70. The Commonwealth academic staff fellowships are intended primarily though not exclusively to help enhance the experience of their academic staff. Though no special areas of study have been identified, the fields of medicine and surgery have been excluded as facilities are available under the Commonwealth Medical Awards for the purpose. For the year 1981-82, out of 200 nominations, the UGC recommended 24 teachers for fellowships and 10 for scholarships. The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom has finally selected 11 teachers for fellowships and four for scholarships.

9.11 UNESCO Programmes: The information material regarding various programmes/ courses received from the Ministry of Education & Culture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of External Affairs etc. is circulated to universities/Institutions for their information and for the submission of applications of suitable candidates, if any, direct to the organisers of the course. The University Grants Commission does not have any financial liability. As regards the courses conducted by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy, the nominations of candidates/scholars are made by them under intimation to the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission supports the participation of upto six teachers to the extent of 50% of to and fro air fare subject to the condition that the ICTP meets the other half of air-fare plus the living expenses.

The Commission has also decided to provide one-way air fare in case the other half is paid by the concerned University and/or the State Government and the living expenses by the ICTP.

9.12 Colombo Plan: Under the Colombo Plan, information relating to various courses from Commonwealth countries is received through the Government of India. The material is circulated to universities for sending nominations. The preliminary selection is made by the Government of India and final selection rests with the sponsoring agency.

SECTION 10

Adult, Continuing and Extension Education and Correspondence Courses

10.01 Adult Education: The Commission had earlier appointed a working group to formulate the guidelines for the implementation of the adult education and extension programmes by the universities and colleges. As recommended by the working group, the programme has three components viz., (a) Adult Education (with functional literacy as an essential component), (b) Community extension service and (c) Educational extension.

The guidelines on adult education and extension programme were circulated to all the universities and colleges. The Commission also appointed a committee for processing the proposals received from universities and colleges.

10.02 One of the important agencies for the implementation and coordination of the programme is the state/regional centre. State resource centres have been established at Osmania University, Kashmir University, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. A regional resource centre has also been established at the Panjab University to cater to the states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. A resource unit for Rayalaseema area exists at the Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

10.03 As on March 31, 1982 the programme of adult education and extension was being implemented by 68 universities and 705 colleges with 8,790 centres as detailed in Appendix XXV.

10.04 The Commission has also issued guidelines for collection of data and appraisal of the programme. Universities are also required to submit their monitoring returns to the State Adult Education authorities.

10.05 The Commission has also agreed to provide assistance to the universities and colleges for post-literacy and follow-up work as per norms suggested by the Government of India. Proposals received in this regard were processed during the year under review.

The Commission continued to provide assistance to selected centres for the training and orientation of NSS personnel in the universities out of the earmarked funds made available by the Government of India. During the year under report, a new Training and Orientation Centre was established at the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.

10.06 The Commission has given priority to the programme of population education in universities and colleges. It has stressed that population educa-

tion should be closely integrated with the programme of adult education. Lecture series prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been circulated to the universities for creating greater awareness amongst teachers and students about the objectives and value of the programme.

10.07 The Commission has also agreed to revive the scheme of film clubs in universities and colleges. A committee has been constituted to work out the details of the scheme. The report of the committee is awaited.

10.08 Continuing Education: The Commission has reviewed the guidelines on continuing education. In the revised guidelines, the scope of the activities has been widened to include the programme of adult education and extension including areas, such as environmental protection, nutrition education, science for the masses etc. Revised guidelines have been circulated to the universities and the Commission has agreed to provide assistance to the universities and colleges for a period of five years on a sharing basis of 75:25. The revised guidelines also provide for support towards continuing education programmes in colleges. The objectives as defined in the revised guidelines are:

- (i) To enable the universities to establish the necessary linkage with the community with a view to fostering social change through meaningful relationships and inter-action, which are mutually beneficial by offering need-based and relevant educational programmes that may ultimately facilitate self-reliance.
- (ii) To provide opportunities for disseminating knowledge in all walks of life in different segments of population to enable individuals and groups to fill the gaps in their intellectual growth, professional and technical competence and understand contemporary issues.
- (iii) To cater to the felt needs of all sections of society, specially to the needs of the less privileged and under-privileged sections in order to secure their effective participation in the development process.
- (iv) To enrich higher education by integrating continuing and adult education programmes and extension work in the system and thus remove its isolation.
- (v) To provide an opportunity to the faculty and students to an exposition of field experiences and to sensitize themselves with problems and realities.
- (vi) Faculty and student participation in extension research and action-research in selected areas in relation to major problems of development in co-operation with the government.

10.09 Fifteen universities and two institutions deemed to be universities have been participating in the programmes of continuing education, as detailed in Appendix XXVI.

10.10 The Commission has agreed that universities/colleges may be assisted to introduce the scheme of planning forums as a part of continuing education programmes. Assistance will be provided for a period of five years, within a ceiling of Rs. 4,000 p.a., the share of the Commission being limited to 75 per cent.

10.11 Correspondence Courses: The objective of correspondence education is to provide a new stream of education to enable a large number of persons with necessary aptitude to acquire further knowledge and improve their professional competence. Correspondence courses are thus intended to cater to (a) students who had to discontinue their formal education owing to pecuniary and other circumstances, (b) students in geographically remote areas, (c) students who had to discontinue education because of lack of aptitude and motivation but who may later on become motivated, (d) students who cannot find a seat or do not wish to join a regular college or university department although they have the necessary qualifications to pursue higher education and (e) individuals who look upon education as a life-time activity and may either like to refresh their knowledge in an existing discipline or to acquire knowledge in a new area.

10.12 At the end of March 1982, 21 universities and one institution deemed to be university were offering correspondence courses. These are: Allahabad, Andhra, Annamalai, Bhopal, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu, Kashmir, Kerala, Madurai Kamraj, Meerut, Mysore, Panjab, Punjabi, Rajasthan, SNTD Women's, Sri Venkateswara, Utkal, Osmania, Udaipur and Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.* A statement giving the present position of universities offering correspondence courses, their enrolment etc. is at Appendix XXVII.

10.13 The Commission has accepted 'in principle' the proposal of Calcutta University to start correspondence courses leading to B.A. & B.Com. degrees. The Commission has also approved 'in principle' a similar proposal from Patna University. With these, almost every state in the country will have facilities for correspondence courses. Also, a majority of universities are permitting students to appear privately at their examinations.

10.14 The Commission has increased the grant for correspondence courses

*The Kurukshetra and Patna Universities have been offering correspondence courses on their own and without any financial support from the Commission so far. However the proposal of the Patna University has been accepted in principle.

at the undergraduate level from Rs. one lakh per annum for a period of five years to Rs. 1.5 lakhs per year for the same duration. At the postgraduate level, the grant has been increased from Rs. one lakh per subject per year for a period of five years to Rs. 1.5 lakhs per year. The grants cover provision of staff, personal contact programmes, study centres, preparation of lessons and library facilities.

10.15 Keeping in view the problems and difficulties faced by the schools/institutes of correspondence courses in regard to their day-to-day functioning, the Commission has assigned a project for appraisal of correspondence education in India. The report is expected during the year 1982-83.

SECTION 11

Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

11.01 During the period under report, the University Grants Commission continued to make intensive efforts to monitor the implementation of the orders of the Government of India regarding reservation for admission, employment and other incentives for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this connection, the various measures taken by the University Grants Commission include reservation of seats in various courses offered by the universities and colleges, reservation in recruitment for the posts of lecturers, provision of seats in hostels, scholarships, fellowships, special assistance to colleges in backward/tribal areas etc. These are reviewed below:

11.02 Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in the Universities/Colleges: As already reported, the Commission in January, 1973 invited the attention of the universities to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in universities/colleges. It was mentioned that according to the present arrangement 20 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who are also given a concession of five per cent marks in the minimum percentage of marks required for admission to any course. It was later observed that even with these concessions, some of the seats in the reserved quota remained unfilled as adequate number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates with requisite marks were not available. Accordingly, it was suggested that in case the 20 per cent seats earmarked for them remain unfilled, a further relaxation in the marks may be given to them in order of merit, amongst themselves so that all the reserved seats can be filled by candidates belonging to these categories.

11.03 Reservation of Seats in Hostels for Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: The Commission has advised universities to provide reservation of 20 per cent seats in hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students irrespective of whether the hostels were constructed with assistance from the Commission or from other sources. The Commission has subsequently followed up with the universities the progress made in this respect.

11.04 Assistance to colleges in Backward/Tribal Areas: In the Sixth Plan, the Commission has decided that arts, science, commerce and multi-faculty colleges located in tribal areas and having at least five permanent teachers and a minimum of 100 students at the undergraduate and postgraduate level,

of whom at least 35 students belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, would be considered for assistance upto a ceiling of Rs. four lakhs. Further, colleges with larger enrolment would be considered for assistance upto Rs. 5 lakhs if the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students is not less than 20% of the total enrolment.

11.05 Reservation of Fellowships/Scholarships:

(i) Junior Research Fellowships: Out of the 2,801 junior research fellowships allocated to the universities, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. In addition to this 50 junior research fellowships are directly awarded by the Commission exclusively for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in science, humanities and social sciences.

(ii) Post-Doctoral Fellowships: Out of 100 post-doctoral fellowships awarded by the Commission on all India basis, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in science, humanities and social sciences. In addition to this, 20 post-doctoral fellowships are exclusively available for direct award by the Commission to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

(iii) Research Associateships for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes:

Out of 50 positions available under this scheme 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Commission has also instituted 20 research associateships exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with effect from 1979-80.

(iv) Postgraduate Scholarships for candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes of the Border Hill Areas:

The Commission has instituted 25 scholarships to be awarded every year to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes of border hill areas for undertaking postgraduate studies in science, humanities and social sciences.

(v) Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology:

Out of 60 research fellowships in engineering and technology awarded annually on all India basis by the Commission, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(vi) Post-graduate scholarships for full-time LL.M. Courses:

Out of 50 scholarships awarded every year for pursuing full-time LL.M. courses, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

11.06 Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of appointment to teaching posts in universities/colleges: The recommendation for providing reservation for Scheduled Caste /Tribe candidates to the posts of lecturers in universities/colleges has been communicated to the universities and the state governments. The Commission has also informed the universities, that for recruitment to the post of lecturers, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be interviewed separately by the selection committee.

11.07 Creation of separate cells in universities to ensure implementation of orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, all universities were requested to set up cells to ensure implementation of orders regarding admission, recruitment etc. of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

According to information available with the Commission, 52 universities had set up the special cells as on 16th March, 1981.

11.08 Committee on Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: The Standing Committee set up by the University Grants Commission has prepared a document regarding facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at higher education level and to identify special measures to be taken to ensure that facilities as prescribed by the Government of India are actually made available to these communities in the matter of admission to various courses, recruitment to the teaching and non-teaching positions etc.

The Committee appointed by the Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is paying special attention to develop a programme of remedial teaching and compensatory coaching to be organised as part of educational extension activities of the various universities and colleges.

11.09 Cell for Implementation of Reservation Orders: The cell, created in the office of the Commission consequent to the recommendations made by the Parliament Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the effective implementation of the reservation orders in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is already functioning. The work of the cell is presently supervised by a full-time branch officer belonging to the category of Scheduled Castes.

11.10 Reservation in the UGC Office: Efforts were continued during the year to give due representation to the reserved categories of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to make good the shortfall, wherever existing, in the office of the Commission in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India on this subject.

The following officials belonging to the reserved categories of Sche-

duled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were appointed/promoted during the year under report:

Sl. No.	Cadre	Appointment made by direct recruitment		Posts filled by promotion	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Assistant**	—	—	3	—
2.	Statistical Assistant	1	—	—	—
3.	Stenographer (Merit quota)	—	—	1	—
4.	Upper Division Clerk (Merit quota)	—	—	3	1
5.	Upper Division Clerk (Seniority quota)	—	—	—	1
6.	Lower Division Clerk/Typist (Seniority quota)	—	—	1	—
7.	Peon	—	1	—	—

'De-reservation' was resorted to in the following cases due to non-availability of eligible/qualified candidates.

Sl. No.	Cadre	Appointment made by direct recruitment		Posts filled by promotion	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Assistant**	—	—	—	1
2.	Stenographer (Seniority quota)	—	—	1	—
3.	Upper Division Clerk (Seniority quota)	—	—	1	—

Necessary action has been initiated to fill the carried forward posts to the extent possible with 'candidates' belonging to the respective reserved categories as per Government of India orders on this subject.

** Regularisation/Promotions as per Cadre and Recruitment Rules have been made during the period under report with retrospective effect.

SECTION 12

Higher Education and Women

12.01 Women's education has always been regarded as a key factor in the development of society in the transformation of character and value system and in the mobilization of human resources.

12.02 The role of women today is different from what it was a few decades ago. Women are now adopting careers of their choice including diverse areas like medicine, law, judiciary, teaching, social work, engineering, police, commerce, management and administration. The distinction between male and female jobs has narrowed down over the years. Women are also playing a leading role in civic and social life.

12.03 It is the considered view of the Commission that the plan for educational development of women should take into account the existing imbalances and variations in regional/sectional attitudes towards women's education. The Commission has also held the view that opportunities of vocational training and employment should all be open to women, as they are to men. Further, it would be necessary to undertake special programmes and to provide special assistance for women's institutions in order to bring about equality of educational opportunities to benefit the majority of women.

12.04 In response to the needs of the society and the demands of the public and private sectors, there has also been a reorientation of the education of women at the university and college levels. The highly specialized and professional courses offered by the universities are no longer a male prerogative as more and more women are competing for admission in these courses.

12.05 Growth of Enrolment: There has been a spectacular growth in the number of women in institutions of higher education as shown by the following table:

Table 12.1

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total Enrolment (in thousands)	40	84	150	271	595	689	749	817
No. of women per hundred men	14	17	23	24	33	35	37	38

It will be seen from the above table that during the past thirty years or so, the enrolment of women has gone up by approximately twenty times

while the proportion of women to men has increased about threefold during this period.

12.06 Table 12.2 shows the enrolment of women as a proportion of total enrolment during the period 1971-72 to 1981-82. It will be seen that enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has increased progressively from 22.7 per cent in 1971-72 to 23.4 per cent in 1974-75, 25.8 per cent in 1976-77, 26.0 per cent in 1979-80, 27.2 per cent in 1980-81 and 27.7 per cent in 1981-82.

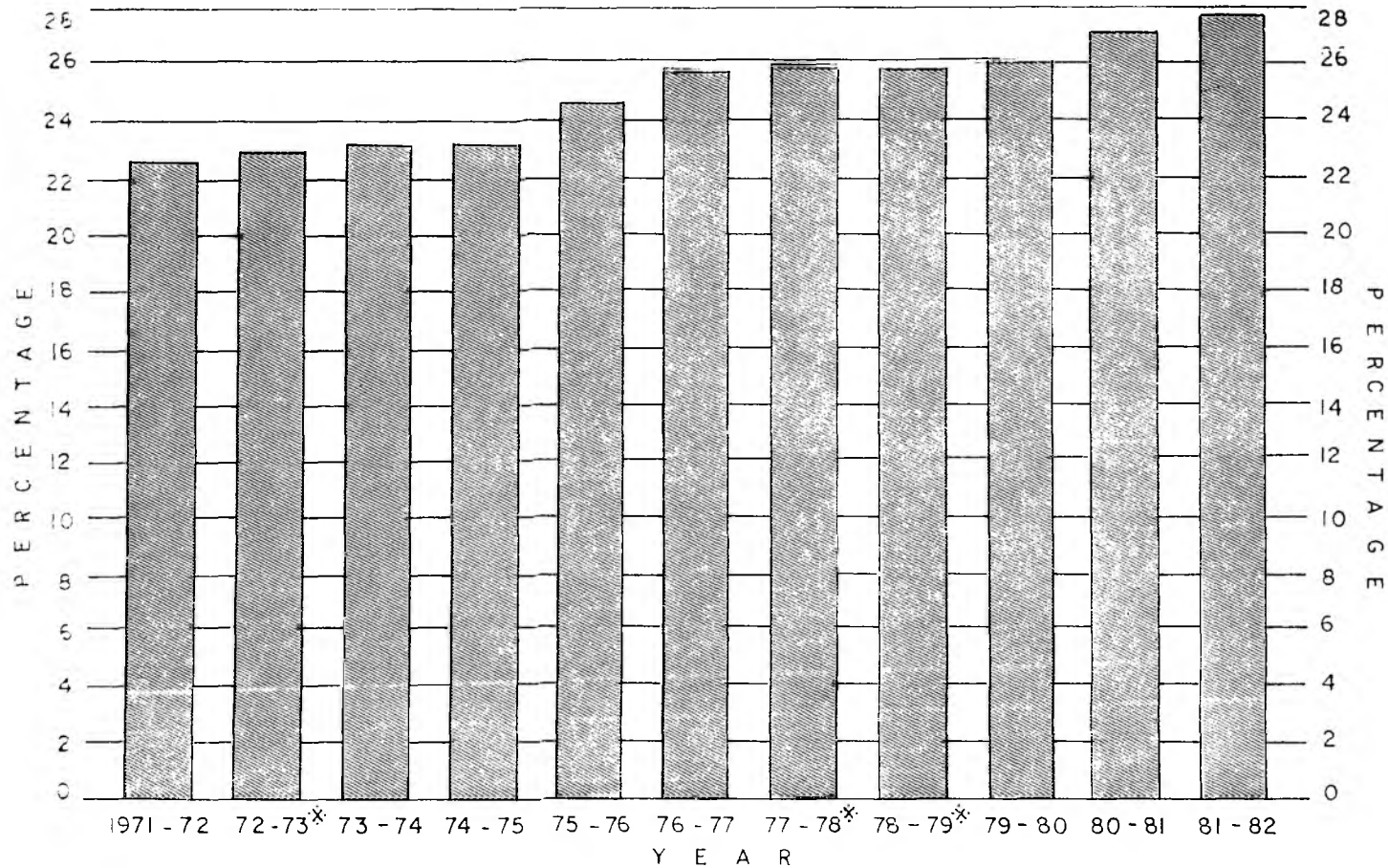
Table 12.2
Total enrolment and enrolment of women

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Women Enrolled</i>	<i>Percentage of Women</i>
1971-72	20,65,041	4,68,696	22.7
1973-74	22,34,385	5,20,825	23.3
1974-75	23,66,541	5,53,009	23.4
1975-76	24,26,109	5,95,162	24.5
1976-77	24,31,563	6,27,346	25.8
1979-80	26,48,579	7,89,042	26.0
1980-81	27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2
1981-82	29,52,066	8,16,704	27.7

12.07 Women's Colleges: Table 12.3 shows the number of colleges meant exclusively for women. This number has gone up by nearly 23 per cent over the period 1974-75 to 1981-82. In absolute terms, the number increased from 506 in 1974-75 to 624 in 1981-82.

Table 12.3

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Colleges for Women only</i>
1974-75	506
1975-76	528
1976-77	543
1979-80	577
1980-81	609
1981-82	624



*FIGURES INTERPOLATED

12.08 State-wise distribution: State-wise distribution of the enrolment of women for the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 is given in Appendix XXVIII. The enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has gone up in 1981-82 as compared to 1980-81 in all the states, except Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. During the year, the proportion of women to total enrolment was 48.1 per cent in Kerala followed by Punjab (41.4 per cent) and Delhi (40.5 per cent). The proportion was less than 20 per cent in Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

12.09 Stage-wise distribution: Stage-wise enrolment of women is given in Appendix XXIX. During 1971-72 to 1981-82, the enrolment of women at the undergraduate and research levels showed an upward trend as compared to enrolments at other levels. The enrolment of women at the postgraduate level, which had been declining in the earlier year, showed a perceptible improvement after 1974-75. There was, however, a decline in the percentage of women at the diploma/certificate level after 1975-76. The percentage at the graduate, postgraduate and research levels was 27.7, 28.6 and 27.7 respectively during 1981-82.

12.10 Faculty-wise distribution: Faculty-wise distribution of the enrolment of women is given in Appendix XXX. While there was an increase in the enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in most of the faculties during the period 1971-72 to 1981-82, this increase was particularly marked in the faculties of commerce, engineering/technology, agriculture and veterinary science. In the faculty of commerce, the enrolment of women went up from 3.6 per cent in 1971-72 to 16.7 per cent in 1981-82. In the faculty of engineering and technology, the enrolment of women went up from 1.2 per cent in 1971-72 to 4.5 in 1981-82. In the faculty of agriculture, the enrolment of women increased from 1.1 per cent in 1971-72 to 3.5 per cent in 1981-82 and in the faculty of veterinary science from 1.0 per cent in 1971-72 to 4.3 in 1981-82. In the faculty of medicine, the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment declined progressively from 22.2 in 1971-72 to 18.3 in 1975-76, thereafter it went up again to 21.8 in 1979-80, 24.4 in 1980-81 and 26.2 in 1981-82. In the faculties of arts and science, the enrolment maintained a steady upward trend except marginal decline in science during 1981-82. In the faculty of education, periods of rising enrolment were interspersed with periods of falling enrolment up to 1975-76 after which there was a marked increase in percentage enrolment up to the year 1981-82. The enrolment of women in law also showed a gradual upward trend during the period under reference. The enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment in each faculty during 1981-82 was the highest in the faculty of education (48.3), followed by arts (38.2), science (28.6), medicine (26.2) and commerce (16.7).

12.11 The participation of women in research effort in the universities has

increased considerably with the result that presently a number of major and minor research projects funded by the UGC and other agencies have been taken up by women, as principal investigators and research staff on projects. The number of women selected in faculty improvement programmes and for award of research fellowships, research associateships, national associateships and other faculty awards of the UGC has also increased in the past five years.

The concern of the Commission for promoting women's education is reflected by the fact that in the case of women's colleges, the sharing basis for construction of hostels is 75 (UGC): 25 (College/State Government) as against 50: 50 for other colleges. Similarly as part of general development, the condition regarding assistance from the Commission has been relaxed for women's colleges which become eligible for assistance upto a ceiling of Rs. 4 lakhs with a student enrolment of 200 to 600 in the three-year degree course. The corresponding eligibility condition for other colleges is student enrolment of 300 to 600.

It would be the continued endeavour of the Commission to encourage active participation of women in all matters relating to higher education and to provide for greater opportunities as well as to look into their special needs in the development of higher education, both formal and non-formal, including programmes of adult education and educational extension.

Visits Abroad

In pursuance of the decision taken on recommendation 3.8 contained in the 73rd Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on University Grants Commission, the information in respect of the visits abroad of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and officers of the Commission during the year 1981-82 is given in Appendix XXXI.

R.K. Chhabra
Secretary

Dr. (Smt.) Madhuri R. Shah
Chairman

Professor Rais Ahmed
Vice-Chairman

Members

Mrs. Anna R. Malhotra
Shri C.G. Somiah
Dr. Wahid U. Malik
Dr. V.S. Arunachalam
Professor C.N.R. Rao
Professor Anita Banerji
Professor R.C. Mehrotra
Dr. Ramesh Mohan
Mr. Justice P.N. Singhal
Shri Kireet Joshi

APPENDIX I

List of Universities and Institutions deemed to be universities in India
1981-82

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the University/Institution</i>	<i>Year of Establishment</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Number directly enrolled in the teaching departments of the university</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Calcutta	1857	140911	10058
2.	Bombay	1857	123181	4744
3.	Madras	1857	143446	2055
4.	Allahabad	1887	27339	13466
5.	Banaras	1916	18885	15454
6.	Mysore	1916	51755	2687
7.	Patna	1917	10849	2614
8.	Osmania	1918	65421	5331
9.	Aligarh	1921	10904	10904
10.	Lucknow	1921	35384	13338
11.	Delhi	1922	80402	13077
12.	Nagpur	1923	61543	2761
13.	Andhra	1926	74366	7367
14.	Agra	1927	45210	652
15.	Annamalai	1929	7547	7547
16.	Kerala	1937	76226	1039
17.	Utkal	1943	38022	2268
18.	Saugar	1946	31631	5237
19.	Rajasthan	1947	130493	6637
20.	Panjab	1947	49047	4787
21.	Gauhati	1948	38946	2585
22.	Kashmir	1949	12192	1496
23.	Roorkee	1949	2121	2121
24.	Poona	1949	77398	2997
25.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda	1949	18079	18079
26.	Karnatak	1949	45519	2963
27.	Gujarat	1950	96228	1783
28.	S.N.D.T. Women	1951	7182	—
29.	Visva-Bharati	1951	1558	1558
30.	Bihar	1952	21531	1959
31.	Sri Venkateswara	1954	38929	2705
32.	Sardar Patel	1955	11283	1350
33.	Jadavpur	1955	4809	4355
34.	Kurukshetra	1956	30376	2555
35.	Indira Kala Sangit	1956	963	189
36.	Vikram	1957	27092	618
37.	Gorakhpur	1957	99491	9675
38.	Jabalpur	1957	18985	1205

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958	5355	1395
40.	Marathwada	1958	30336	2158
41.	G.B. Pant	1960	2235	2235
42.	Burdwan	1960	39237	1863
43.	Kalyani	1960	2617	1558
44.	Bhagalpur	1960	23635	2285
45.	Ranchi	1960	44241	2737
46.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1961	7162	1082
47.	Punjab Agricultural	1962	3258	3258
48.	Punjabi	1962	23340	2266
49.	Orissa Agriculture & Technology	1962	1263	1263
50.	North Bengal	1962	16000	974
51.	Rabindra Bharati	1962	2995	2995
52.	Magadh	1962	29425	1733
53.	Jodhpur	1962	9543	7800
54.	Udaipur	1962	11160	5305
55.	Shivaji	1962	42415	1548
56.	Indore	1964	23646	981
57.	Jiwaji	1964	28631	327
58.	Ravi Shankar	1964	39726	730
59.	Univ. of Agril. Sciences	1964	3482	3482
60.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	1964	2729	2729
61.	Bangalore	1964	68495	4932
62.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964	2642	2642
63.	Dibrugarh	1965	18991	808
64.	Kanpur	1965	57614	—
65.	Meerut	1965	54000	575
66.	Madurai Kamraj	1965	60874	1166
67.	Saurashtra	1965	33933	472
68.	South Gujarat	1965	27460	1396
69.	Berhampur	1967	8877	998
70.	Sambalpur	1967	13384	877
71.	Gujarat Ayurveda	1968	1269	82
72.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1968	3305	3305
73.	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith	1968	2060	2060
74.	Calicut	1968	41119	828
75.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968	21586	154
76.	Assam Agricultural	1968	844	844
77.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969	37143	1184
78.	Jammu	1969	8094	1518
79.	Panjabrao Krishi	1969	2174	2174
80.	Haryana Agril.	1970	2229	2229
81.	Himachal Pradesh	1970	14078	1620
82.	Bhopal	1970	24029	318
83.	Rajendra Agril.	1970	1020	1020
84.	Tamil Nadu Agril.	1971	2519	2519
85.	Cochin	1971	997	997
86.	Kerala Agril.	1972	1209	1209

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
87.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972	1951	1951
88.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapith	1972	734	734
89.	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith	1972	1475	1475
90.	L.N. Mithila	1972	27479	1072
91.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	1972	3332	3332
92.	North-Eastern Hill	1973	8628	1036
93.	Kumaon	1973	9415	3962
94.	Garhwal	1973	13742	1953
95.	Kashi Vidyapith	1974	5970	5970
96.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1974	1367	1367
97.	Hyderabad	1974	529	529
98.	Narendra Deo Agriculture and Technology	1974	121	121
99.	Chandrasekhar Azad Agri. & Tech.	1974	123	1231
100.	Avadh	1975	20810	—
101.	Bundelkhand	1975	15260	—
102.	Rohilkhand	1975	29111	—
103.	Maharshi Dayanand	1976	26929	974
104.	Kakatiya	1976	9907	944
105.	Nagarjuna	1976	21628	1318
106.	Bhavnagar	1978	4516	362
107.	Perarignar Anna Technology	1978	4266	4266
108.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi	1978	693	693
109.	Manipur	1980	8098	635
110.	Gulbarga	1980	21701	1190
111.	Mangalore	1980	23828	430
112.	Birsa Agricultural	1980	541	541
113.	Vidyasagar*	1981	—	—
114.	Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981	120	62
115.	Sri Krishnadevaraya	1981	1179	1179
116.	Tamil	1981	12	12
117.	Bharathiar**	1982	—	—
118.	Bharathidasan**	1982	—	—

* In respect of this university, no enrolment has been shown, as students had not yet been enrolled as on 30.9.1981.

** The enrolment of both these universities have been included in 'Madras University' as these two new universities were established only in January, 1982.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3 ⁺	4	5
Institutions deemed to be universities				
1.	Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore	1958	1081	1081
2.	Indian Agricultural Research Instt.	1958	562	562
3.	Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya, Hardwar	1962	372	372
4.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	1962	1613	1613
5.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	1963	460	460
6.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	1964	316	316
7.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	1964	2116	2116
8.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	1967	590	590
9.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	1973	421	421
10.	Gandhigram Rural Instt., Gandhigram	1976	622	622
11.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	1979	341	341
12.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	1981	1379	1379
13.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher* Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam	1981	—	—
Grand Total			29,52,066	3,24,059

Note:—1. The universities have been arranged according to the year in which the respective Acts were adopted; the position shown above is upto 31.3.1982.

2. The enrolment figures which include the enrolment in constituent/affiliated colleges of the universities generally indicate the position as on September 30, 1981. The figures for Rabindra Bharati relate to the university campus only. In case of K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya and Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya the enrolment includes the university campus as well as such of the colleges from whom information was received in time. In case of some colleges/university departments data for the previous year have been used.

+ Year of declaration as Institution deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

* In respect of this university, no enrolment has been shown, as students had not yet been enrolled as on 30.9.1981.

APPENDIX II

**Growth of Student Enrolment
1962-63 to 1971-72 and 1972-73 to 1981-82**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Increase over the preceding year</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
1962-63	7,52,095	88,434	13.3
1963-64	8,42,110	90,015	12.0
1964-65	9,50,277	1,08,167	12.8
1965-66	10,66,884	1,16,607	12.3
1966-67	11,90,713	1,23,829	11.6
1967-68	13,70,261	1,79,548	15.1
1968-69	15,66,103	1,95,842	14.3
1969-70	17,92,780	2,26,677	14.5
1970-71	19,53,700	1,60,920	9.0
1971-72	20,65,041	1,11,341	5.7
1972-73	21,68,107	1,03,066	5.0
1973-74	22,34,385	66,278	3.1
1974-75	23,66,541	1,32,156	5.9
1975-76	24,26,109	59,568	2.5
1976-77	24,31,563	5,454	0.2
1977-78	25,64,972	1,33,409	5.5
1978-79	26,18,228	53,256	2.1
1979-80	26,48,579	30,351	1.2
1980-81	27,52,437	1,03,858	3.9
1981-82	29,52,066	1,99,629	7.3

APPENDIX III

Growth of Enrolment (excluding PUC/Inter/PP) during the period
1977-78 to 1981-82

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1977-78	1978-79		Percentage increase
		Enrolment	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,41,963	1,43,595	1,632	1.1
2.	Assam	42,314	47,217	4,903	11.6
3.	Bihar	1,17,754	1,25,902	8,148	6.9
4.	Gujarat	1,80,375	1,74,769	-5,606	-3.1
5.	Haryana	61,010	60,480	-530	-0.9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10,866	11,296	430	4.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18,393	18,757	364	2.0
8.	Karnataka	1,60,157	1,74,998	14,841	9.3
9.	Kerala	91,909	99,975	8,066	8.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,88,530	1,99,138	10,608	5.6
11.	Maharashtra	3,37,400	3,44,103	6,703	2.0
12.	Manipur	5,643	6,140	497	8.8
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	6,115	6,644	529	8.7
14.	Orissa	42,339	46,917	4,578	10.8
15.	Punjab	1,03,345	1,12,774	9,429	9.1
16.	Rajasthan	1,20,286	1,37,432	17,146	14.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,65,748	1,70,530	4,782	2.9
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,03,062	4,17,568	14,506	3.6
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	2,73,086	2,36,449	-36,637	-13.4
20.	Delhi	94,677	83,544	-11,133	-11.8
All India		25,64,972	26,18,228	53,256	2.0

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1979-80		
		Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage increase
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,65,037	21,442	14.9
2.	Assam	52,021	4,804	10.2
3.	Bihar	1,25,035	—867	—0.7
4.	Gujarat	1,69,878	—4,891	—2.8
5.	Haryana	62,582	2,102	3.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11,849	553	4.9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	17,993	—764	—4.1
8.	Karnataka	1,82,675	7,677	4.4
9.	Kerala	1,06,297	6,322	6.3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,00,134	996	0.5
11.	Maharashtra	3,34,211	—9,892	—2.9
12.	Manipur	7,691	1,551	25.3
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	7,170	526	7.9
14.	Orissa	50,412	3,459	7.4
15.	Punjab	1,12,139	—635	—0.6
16.	Rajasthan	1,44,441	7,009	5.1
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,84,295	13,765	8.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,31,584	14,016	3.4
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	2,08,274	—28,175	—11.9
20.	Delhi	74,861	—8,683	—10.4
All India		26,48,579	30,351	1.2

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1980-81		
		Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage increase
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,93,416	28,379	17.2
2.	Assam	47,517	-4,504	-8.7
3.	Bihar	1,39,341	14,306	11.4
4.	Gujarat	1,74,786	4,908	2.9
5.	Haryana	58,900	-3,682	-5.9
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12,986	1,137	9.6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21,968	3,975	22.1
8.	Karnataka	2,00,829	18,154	9.9
9.	Kerala	1,13,352	7,055	6.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,12,823	12,689	6.3
11.	Maharashtra	3,35,312	1,101	0.3
12.	Manipur	6,601	-1,090	-14.2
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	7,416	246	3.4
14.	Orissa	57,194	6,782	13.5
15.	Punjab	1,12,103	-36	—
16.	Rajasthan	1,44,130	311	0.2
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,05,382	21,087	11.4
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,45,677	14,093	3.3
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	1,89,849	-18,425	-8.8
20.	Delhi	72,855	-2,006	-2.7
All India		27,52,437	1,03,858	3.9

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1981-82			Average annual compound rate of growth during the period from 1977-78 to 1981-82
		Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage increase	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,18,441	25,025	12.9	11.4
2.	Assam	58,781	11,264	23.7	8.6
3.	Bihar	1,66,473	27,132	19.5	9.0
4.	Gujarat	1,95,179	20,393	11.7	2.0
5.	Haryana	59,534	634	1.1	-0.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14,771	1,785	13.7	8.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	20,286	-1,682	-7.7	2.5
8.	Karnataka	2,15,861	15,032	7.5	7.7
9.	Kerala	1,19,551	6,199	5.5	6.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,18,931	6,108	2.9	3.8
11.	Maharashtra	3,48,814	13,502	4.0	0.8
12.	Manipur	8,098	1,497	22.7	9.4
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	8,628	1,212	16.3	9.0
14.	Orissa	61,666	4,472	7.8	9.8
15.	Punjab	1,12,788	685	0.6	2.2
16.	Rajasthan	1,53,312	9,182	6.4	6.2
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,19,286	13,904	6.8	7.2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,55,949	10,272	2.3	3.1
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	2,09,494	19,645	10.3	-6.4
20.	Delhi	86,223	13,368	18.3	-2.3
All India		29,52,066	1,99,629	7.3	3.6

Note: The enrolments relating to the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu have been clubbed with the enrolments of Punjab, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. The enrolment of Chandigarh has been merged with that of Punjab.

APPENDIX IV

Student Enrolment in the Universities : Stagewise (1977-78 to 1981-82)

<i>Stage</i>	<i>1977-78</i>		<i>1978-79</i>		<i>1979-80</i>		<i>1980-81</i>		<i>1981-82</i>	
	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Graduate	22,55,306	87.9	22,94,785	87.7	23,07,924	87.1	24,01,485	87.2	25,88,759	87.7
Postgraduate	2,33,644	9.1	2,49,528	9.5	2,65,251	10.0	2,73,337	9.9	2,85,892	9.7
Research	26,659	1.1	30,078	1.1	29,570	1.1	32,171	1.2	34,588	1.2
Diploma/Certificate	49,363	1.9	43,837	1.7	45,834	1.8	45,444	1.7	42,827	1.4
Total	25,64,972	100.0	26,18,228	100.0	26,48,579	100.0	27,52,437	100.0	29,52,066	100.0

APPENDIX V

Stagewise Enrolment: Universities & Affiliated Colleges: 1981-82

<i>Stage</i>	<i>University Departments</i>	<i>University Colleges</i>	<i>Affiliated Colleges</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage in Affiliated Colleges</i>		
					<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1979-80</i>
Graduate	1,46,877	1,67,163	22,74,719	25,88,759	87.9	88.6	88.5
Postgraduate	1,23,473	4,248	1,58,171	2,85,892	55.3	54.2	53.1
Research	28,916	446	5,226	34,588	15.1	13.9	14.0
Diploma/Certificate	24,793	773	17,261	42,827	40.3	43.6	47.3
Total	3,24,059	1,72,630	24,55,377	29,52,066	83.2	83.5	83.4

APPENDIX VI

Student Enrolment in Universities: Facultywise 1977-78 to 1981-82

	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Enrol- ment</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Arts (including Oriental Learning)	11,21,238	43.7	11,07,407	42.3	10,76,076	40.6	11,14,417	40.5	11,90,177	40.3
Science	4,72,981	18.4	4,92,143	18.8	5,08,763	19.2	5,33,859	19.4	5,78,766	19.6
Commerce	4,63,957	18.1	4,93,449	18.8	5,16,170	19.5	5,54,253	20.1	6,28,031	21.3
Education	73,258	2.9	71,213	2.7	72,981	2.8	71,204	2.6	71,168	2.4
Engineering/Technology	1,03,706	4.0	1,11,659	4.3	1,18,607	4.5	1,28,937	4.7	1,30,189	4.4
Medicine	1,12,915	4.4	1,11,655	4.3	1,12,194	4.2	1,10,020	4.0	1,13,794	3.9
Agriculture	35,415	1.4	39,109	1.5	39,962	1.5	39,231	1.4	39,318	1.3
Veterinary Science	6,777	0.3	6,949	0.2	7,435	0.3	7,648	0.3	8,173	0.3
Law	1,58,522	6.2	1,66,897	6.4	1,77,448	6.7	1,74,374	6.3	1,74,445	5.9
Others	16,193	0.6	17,837	0.7	18,943	0.7	18,494	0.7	18,005	0.6
Total	25,64,972	100.0	26,18,228	100.0	26,48,579	100.0	27,52,437	100.0	29,52,066	100.0

APPENDIX VII

**Distribution of Colleges according to courses of Study 1977-78 to 1981-82
(Number of Colleges)***

<i>Courses of Study</i>	<i>Number of Colleges*</i>				
	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Arts, Science and Commerce	3,160	2,340	3,306	3,393	3,504
Technical/Professional	425	433	448	490	510
<i>Break Up</i>					
(a) <i>Engineering/Technology</i>	113	117	124	149	155
(b) <i>Medicine/Pharmacy/Ayurveda/Nursing/Dentistry/Homeopathy</i>	236	240	247	262	272
(c) <i>Agriculture</i>	52	52	52	54	56
(d) <i>Veterinary Science</i>	24	24	25	25	27
Law	141	143	152	163	168
Physical Education & Education	343	340	332	350	346
Oriental Learning	262	259	271	274	282
Music/Fine Arts	44	45	49	52	58
Total	4,375	4,460	4,558	4,722	4,886

*Excludes Junior Colleges and Colleges having only Diploma-Certificate courses.

Increase in Number of Colleges during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82 (Statewise)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		Increase during the period 1977-78 to 1981-82
		No. of Colleges UC+AC	No. of Colleges UC+AC	Increase over the previous year	No. of Colleges UC+AC	Increase over the previous year	No. of Colleges UC+AC	Increase over the previous year	No. of Colleges UC+AC	Increase over the previous year		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	322	326	4	337	11	363	26	399	36	77	
2.	Assam	130	141	11	150	9	141	-9	148	7	18	
3.	Bihar	318	329	11	332	3	386	54	417	31	99	
4.	Gujarat	274	275	1	272	-3	271	-1	279	8	5	
5.	Haryana	132	132	—	129	-3	131	2	137	6	5	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	26	26	—	27	1	27	—	27	—	1	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	38	39	1	37	-2	38	1	40	2	2	
8.	Karnataka	357	361	4	382	21	436	54	440	4	83	
9.	Kerala	155	168	13	173	5	179	6	180	1	25	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	341	342	1	345	3	344	-1	360	16	19	
11.	Maharashtra	571	589	18	596	7	600	4	611	11	40	
12.	Manipur	18	16	-2	24	8	22	-2	22	—	4	
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	23	24	1	29	5	30	1	32	2	9	
14.	Orissa	108	115	7	118	3	119	1	137	18	29	
15.	Punjab	213	215	2	217	2	219	2	222	3	9	
16.	Rajasthan	182	185	3	192	7	201	9	204	3	22	
17.	Tamil Nadu	267	271	4	276	5	282	6	282	—	15	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	522	526	4	540	14	547	7	548	1	26	
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/ Sikkim	321	323	2	328	5	332	4	347	15	26	
20.	Delhi	57	57	—	54	-3	54	—	54	—	-3	
Total		4,375	4,460	85	4,558	98	4,722	164	4,886	164	511	

UC — University Colleges AC — Affiliated Colleges

Note: Colleges situated in the Union Territories of A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu have been merged with the Colleges of Punjab, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. Colleges in Chandigarh have been merged with Punjab.

APPENDIX IX

Increase in Number of Affiliated Colleges (Arts, Science, Commerce only) during the period from 1977-78 to 1981-82 (Statewise)

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Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		Increase from 1977-78 to 1981-82
		No. of Colleges	No. of Colleges	Increase Over the preceding year	No. of Colleges	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges	Increase over the preceding year		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	216	221	5	229	8	242	13	273	31	57	
2.	Assam	103	115	12	123	8	114	19	119	5	16	
3.	Bihar*	226	236	10	229	—7	264	35	279	15	53	
4.	Gujarat	186	186	—	183	—3	183	—	188	5	2	
5.	Haryana	95	95	—	94	—1	93	—1	99	6	4	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21	22	1	22	—	22	—	22	—	1	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	22	23	1	22	—1	22	—	23	1	1	
8.	Karnatak	234	240	6	251	11	273	22	272	—1	38	
9.	Kerala	107	119	12	122	3	127	5	128	1	21	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	237	239	2	240	1	242	2	253	11	16	
11.	Maharashtra	407	419	12	427	8	427	—	432	5	25	
12.	Manipur	15	13	—2	21	8	18	—3	18	—	3	
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	18	18	—	22	4	22	—	25	3	7	
14.	Orissa	84	91	7	92	1	90	—2	97	7	13	
15.	Punjab	165	166	1	168	2	170	2	171	1	6	
16.	Rajasthan	110	111	1	114	3	119	5	122	3	12	
17.	Tamil Nadu	193	195	2	197	2	206	9	206	—	13	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	349	353	4	367	14	372	5	376	4	27	
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	248	252	4	257	5	258	1	272	14	24	
20.	Delhi	38	37	—1	37	—	37	—	37	—	—1	
Total		3,074	3,151	77	3,217	66	3,301	84	3,412	111	338	

Note: Colleges situated in the Union Territories of A. & N. Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu, have been merged with the colleges of Punjab, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. Colleges in Chandigarh

APPENDIX X

Number of Postgraduate Colleges (Arts, Science & Commerce only) Affiliated : State-wise (1977-78 to 1981-82)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Increased during the period
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	13	13	15	16	1
2.	Assam	2	2	2	2	3	1
3.	Bihar	4	2	3	8	1	-3
4.	Gujarat	20	12	12	11	16	-4
5.	Haryana	17	17	17	17	18	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	3	2	2	3	3	—
9.	Kerala	41	45	49	50	62	21
10.	Madhya Pradesh	110	114	118	123	131	21
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Maharashtra	141	145	152	163	182	41
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Orissa	3	4	8	16	15	12
15.	Punjab	36	40	41	43	47	11
16.	Rajasthan	35	38	38	44	43	8
17.	Tamil Nadu	66	74	86	105	116	50
18.	Uttar Pradesh	114	128	127	135	144	30
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	4	5	6	6	6	2
20.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		612	642	675	742	804	192

APPENDIX XI

**Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff in the University Departments/
University Colleges according to Designation : (1977-78 to 1981-82).**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Lecturers*</i>	<i>Tutors/ Demonstrators</i>	<i>Total</i>
1977-78	3,477 (9.4)	6,629 (17.8)	23,837 (64.2)	3,199 (8.6)	37,142 (100.0)
1978-79	3,678 (9.5)	7,146 (18.4)	25,268 (65.0)	2,743 (7.1)	38,835 (100.0)
1979-80	3,942 (9.9)	7,690 (19.3)	25,610 (64.3)	2,596 (6.5)	39,838 (100.0)
1980-81	4,123 (10.3)	7,900 (19.8)	25,758 (64.4)	2,183 (5.5)	39,964 (100.0)
<i>1981-82</i>					
(a) University Departments	3,964	7,353	16,433	932	28,682
(b) University Colleges	206	1,946	10,215	1,137	13,504
Total	4,170 (9.9)	9,299 (22.0)	26,648 (63.2)	2,069 (4.9)	42,186 (100.0)

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage of the cadre to the total staff in the corresponding year.

*Including Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers.

APPENDIX XII

**Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff in the Affiliated Colleges
according to Designation: (1977-78 to 1981-82)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Senior Teachers*</i>	<i>Lecturers**</i>	<i>Tutors/ Demonstrators</i>	<i>Total</i>
1977-78	16,391 (11.6)	1,11,692 (79.1)	13,119 (9.3)	1,41,202 (100.0)
1978-79	16,662 (11.7)	1,15,596 (80.9)	10,566 (7.4)	1,42,824 (100.0)
1979-80	15,060 (10.1)	1,23,597 (83.1)	10,007 (6.8)	1,48,664 (100.0)
1980-81	16,343 (10.7)	1,27,952 (83.4)	9,082 (5.9)	1,53,377 (100.0)
1981-82	15,599 (9.9)	1,34,019 (85.0)	8,100 (5.1)	1,57,718 (100.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the cadre to the total staff in the corresponding year.

*Including Principals/Senior Lecturers/Readers.

**Including Assistant Professors & Assistant Lecturers.

APPENDIX XIII

Number of Doctorate Degrees awarded: Facultywise: (1976-77 to 1980-81)

<i>Faculty</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Arts	1,364	1,677	1,811	1,831	2,246
Science	1,671	1,901	2,044	2,261	2,792
Commerce	70	96	87	118	105
Education	98	92	105	120	173
Engineering/Technology	152	168	134	176	139
Medicine	49	51	48	56	44
Agriculture	334	329	364	422	466
Veterinary Science	66	81	58	58	60
Law	15	5	10	13	13
Others	24	44	14	21	42
Total	3,843	4,444	4,675	5,076	6,080

APPENDIX XIV

List of Centres of Advanced Study in Humanities and Social Sciences

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Centre</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Area of Specialisation</i>	<i>Year of recognition</i>
1.	Deptt. of Economics Bombay University Bombay	Economics	Public Finance and Industrial Economics	1963
2.	Deptt. of Economics Delhi University Delhi	Economics	Economics of Development and Economic History	1963
3.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics Poona University Pune	Economics	Agricultural Economics	1963
4.	Deptt. of Linguistics Annamalai University	Linguistics	Dravidian Linguistics	1963
5.	Deptt. of Education M.S. University of Baroda	Education	Educational Research	1963
6.	Deptt. of Philosophy Madras University Madras	Philosophy	Advaita and Allied Systems of Philosophy	1964
7.	Deptt. of Sanskrit Poona University Poona	Sanskrit	Sanskrit Literature	1964
8.	Deptt. of History Aligarh Muslim University	History	Medieval Indian History	1968
9.	Deptt. of Sociology Delhi University	Sociology	Sociology	1968
10.	Deptt. of Psychology Utkal University Bhubaneswar	Psychology	Educational and Social Psychology	1979

APPENDIX XV

List of Departments of Special Assistance in the Humanities and Social Sciences

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the University/College</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Year of Establishment</i>
1.	Osmania	Economics	1972
2.	Presidency College, Calcutta	Economics	1972
3.	Andhra	Economics	1977
4.	Punjabi	Economics	1977
5.	Calcutta	Economics	1977
6.	Patna	History	1972
7.	Allahabad	History	1977
8.	Mysore	History	1977
9.	Calcutta	History	1977
10.	Baroda	History	1977
11.	Panjab	Sociology	1977
12.	Saugar	Anthropology	1972
13.	Ranchi	Anthropology	1977
14.	Deccan College, Postgraduate & Research Institute, Poona	Archaeology	1972
15.	Allahabad	Psychology	1977
16.	Osmania	Linguistics	1977
17.	Jadavpur	Philosophy	1977
18.	Rajasthan	Philosophy	1977

APPENDIX XVI

List of Centres of Advanced Study with areas of specialisation
and year of recognition

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Area of specialisation</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Year of recognition</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Physics	Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics	Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Delhi University	1963
2.	Physics	Radiophysics & Electronics	Institute of Radiophysics & Electronics, Calcutta University	1963
3.	Chemistry	Chemistry of Textile Fibres and Dyes	Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University	1963
4.	Chemistry	Chemistry of Natural Products	Department of Chemistry, University of Delhi	1963
5.	Botany	Plant Pathology and Embryology	Department of Botany, University of Delhi	1963
6.	Botany	Plant Pathology and Mycology	Department of Botany, University of Madras	1963
7.	Zoology	Cell Biology and Endocrinology	Department of Zoology, University of Delhi	1963
8.	Zoology	Marine Biology	Department of Marine Biology, Annamalai University	1963
9.	Geology	Himalayan Geology and Palaeontology	Department of Geology, Panjab University	1963
10.	Mathematics	Pure Mathematics	Department of Mathematics, Bombay University (in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research)	1963
11.	Mathematics	Pure Mathematics	Department of Mathematics, Panjab University	1963
12.	Mathematics	Pure Mathematics	Department of Mathematics, University of Madras & Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics, Madras	1967

APPENDIX XVI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Astronomy	Experimental Astronomy	Department of Astronomy and Nizamia Observatory, Osmania University, Hyderabad	1964
14.	Biochemistry	Proteins, Lipids Vitamins	Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1968
15.	Botany	Algology and Ecology	Banaras Hindu University	1979
16.	Botany	Cell and Chromosome Research	Calcutta University	1969
17.	Inorganic & Physical Chemistry	Inorganic and Physical Chemistry	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1979
18.	Metallurgical Engineering	Physical and Mechanical Metallurgy	Banaras Hindu University	1979

APPENDIX XVII

List of Departments approved under Special Assistance Programme
in Science Subjects

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>University/Institution deemed to be University</i>	<i>Year of Establishment</i>
1.	Biochemistry	Lucknow University	1972
2.	Biochemistry	M.S. University of Baroda	1972
3.	Biophysics	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1976
4.	Biological Sciences	Madurai Kamaraj University	1977
5.	Botany	Andhra University	1972
6.	Botany	Lucknow University	1977
7.	Botany	Patna University	1977
8.	Chemistry	Allahabad University	1977
9.	Solid State Structural Chemistry	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1980
10.	Pure Chemistry	Calcutta University	1972
11.	Chemistry	Osmania University	1972
12.	Chemistry	Panjab University	1972
13.	Chemistry	Poona University	1972
14.	Chemistry	Rajasthan University	1972
15.	Chemistry	Sardar Patel University	1977
16.	Geography	Aligarh Muslim University	1977
17.	Geography	Osmania University	1977
18.	Geology	Andhra University	1972
19.	Geology	Jadavpur University	1972
20.	Geology	Mysore University	1977
21.	Geology & Geophysics	Roorkee University	1977
22.	Physics	Andhra University	1972
23.	Physics	Roorkee University	1977
24.	Physics	Panjab University	1980
25.	Physics	Poona University	1980
26.	Physics	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1980
27.	Mathematics (Applied Mathematics)	University of Bangalore	1980
28.	Statistics	Poona University	1972
29.	Zoology	Banaras Hindu University	1972
30.	Zoology	Calcutta University	1977
31.	Zoology	Marathwada University	1977

APPENDIX XVIII**List of Departments approved for assistance under UNESCO/UNDP**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>University/Institution deemed to be University</i>
1.	Biochemistry	Lucknow University
2.	Biochemistry	M.S. University of Baroda
3.	Bio-Physics	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
4.	Chemistry (Pure)	Calcutta University
5.	Geology	Andhra University
6.	Geology	Jadavpur University
7.	Physics	Andhra University
8.	Zoology	Banaras Hindu University
9.	Inorganic & Physical Chemistry	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Statement showing the grants paid to Universities during

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the University/ Institutions Deemed to be University</i>	<i>A Humanities</i>	<i>B Science</i>	<i>C Engineering & Technology</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Central Universities				
1.	Aligarh Muslim	7.98	15.69 0.19*	34.95
2.	Banaras Hindu	4.30	39.09	81.19
3.	Delhi	23.74 0.27*	33.69 0.15*	3.76
4.	Hyderabad	29.76 1.84*	19.17 3.05*	—
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru	12.53 1.14*	13.08	—
6.	North-Eastern Hill University	14.84	38.88	—
7.	Visva Bharati	2.93	10.01 2.68*	—
Total		96.08 3.25*	169.61 6.07*	119.90
Institutions deemed to be University				
1.	Birla Instt. of Technology & Science	4.06	5.71 0.06*	3.29
2.	CIEFL, Hyderabad	18.50	—	—
3.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	2.25	0.75	—
4.	Gujarat Vidyapith	2.45	3.22	—
5.	Gurukul Kangri	0.12	0.13	—
6.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	—	—	—
7.	Indian Instt. of Science	—	16.96 0.01*	146.17
8.	Indian School of Mines	—	0.39	13.00 10.00*
9.	Jamia Millia Islamia	8.07	2.34	—
10.	Tata Instt. of Social Sciences	5.50	—	—
11.	Dayal Bagh Educational Instt.	0.91	0.50	—
Total		41.86	30.00 0.07*	62.46 10.00*

*By Adjustment.

XIX

the year 1981-82 (Major Head-wise) under Plan & Section III

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>D</i> <i>Development</i> <i>of Colleges</i>	<i>E</i> <i>Miscellaneous</i> <i>Schemes</i>	<i>F</i> <i>Miscellaneous</i> <i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Section III</i> <i>Specific</i> <i>Purposes</i>	<i>Grand</i> <i>Total</i>
6	7	8	9	10	11
0.05**	33.00	—	91.57	—	91.67
			0.19*		0.19*
0.43**	65.85	—	190.86	—	190.86
0.81**	107.29	0.02	169.31	0.08	169.39
			0.42*		0.42*
0.09**	27.45	0.02	76.49	—	76.49
	0.17*		5.06*		5.06*
0.16**	92.79	0.06	118.62	—	118.62
			1.14*		1.14*
0.02**	93.95	—	147.69	—	147.69
	0.51*		0.51*		0.51*
0.07**	12.15	0.02	25.18	—	25.18
			2.68*		2.68*
1.63**	432.48	0.12	819.82	0.08	819.90
	0.68*		10.00*		10.00*
0.05	0.58	—	13.69	1.20	14.89
			0.06*		0.06*
—	9.62	—	28.12	—	28.12
—	5.05	—	8.05	—	8.05
—	2.15	0.09	7.91	—	7.91
—	0.19	—	0.44	—	0.44
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3.41	0.15	166.69	—	166.69
	0.21*		0.22*		0.22*
0.02	1.09	0.06	14.56	—	14.56
			10.00*		10.00*
0.03	6.55	0.13	17.12	—	17.12
	0.13*		0.13*		0.13*
—	5.82	—	11.32	0.75	12.07
	0.04*		0.04*		0.04*
—	0.34	—	1.75	—	1.75
0.10	34.80	0.43	269.65	1.95	271.60
	0.38*		10.45*		10.45*

**These payments have been made under the scheme of teacher fellowships.

APPENDIX XIX (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
State Universities				
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Andhra	10.22	36.17 0.04*	36.83
2.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	—	0.67	—
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	—	—	8.00
4.	Kakatiya	0.96	6.22	—
5.	Nagarjuna	2.55	8.56	—
6.	Osmania	11.84	26.44 0.38*	14.61
7.	Sri Venkateswara	10.68	25.50	13.55
Total		36.25	103.56 0.42*	72.99
ASSAM				
1.	Assam Agricultural	—	—	—
2.	Dibrugarh	3.09	10.04	—
3.	Gauhati	4.25	25.20	0.30
Total		7.34	35.24	0.30
BIHAR				
1.	Bhagalpur	10.52	7.00	—
2.	Bihar	4.25	7.73	—
3.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1.50	—	—
4.	L.N. Mithila	—	0.10	—
5.	Magadh	2.70	5.18	—
6.	Patna	0.35	17.33 0.07*	8.03
7.	Ranchi	4.66 0.05*	8.40	—
Total		23.98 0.05*	45.74 0.07*	8.03
GUJARAT				
1.	Gujarat	10.14	18.91 0.02*	0.81
2.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda	11.07	10.66 0.05*	32.43 0.21*
3.	Sardar Patel	2.46	23.10 0.04*	—
4.	Saurashtra	6.58	12.80	—
5.	South Gujarat	7.78	13.14	0.65
Total		38.03	87.61 0.11*	33.89* 0.21

*By adjustment.

<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1.77	25.62	0.24	110.85	—	110.85
—	—	—	0.04*	—	0.04*
—	0.21	—	0.67	—	0.67
0.21	0.85	—	8.21	—	8.21
0.12	0.24	—	8.24	—	8.24
4.28	16.56	0.04	11.47	—	11.47
—	—	—	73.77	—	73.77
0.33	8.24	0.02	0.38*	—	0.38*
—	0.23*	—	58.32	0.03	58.35
—	—	—	0.23*	—	0.23*
6.71	51.72	0.30	271.53	0.03	271.56
—	0.23*	—	0.65*	—	0.65*
—	—	—	—	—	—
0.21	2.86	—	16.20	—	16.20
0.38	8.90	0.02	39.05	—	39.05
0.59	11.76	0.02	55.25	—	55.25
0.41	2.87	—	20.80	—	20.80
0.40	3.27	—	15.65	—	15.65
—	6.25	—	7.75	—	7.75
0.08	0.34	—	0.52	—	0.52
0.15	1.57	—	9.60	—	9.60
0.35	6.02	0.02	32.10	—	32.10
—	—	—	0.07*	—	0.07*
0.46	2.97	0.02	16.51	—	16.51
—	—	—	0.05*	—	0.05*
1.85	23.29	0.04	102.93	—	102.93
—	—	—	0.12*	—	0.12*
0.04	3.02	—	32.92	0.01	32.93
—	—	—	0.02*	—	0.02*
—	9.30	—	72.46	0.01	72.47
—	—	—	0.26*	—	0.26*
—	5.22	—	30.78	0.02	30.80
—	0.40*	—	0.44*	—	0.44*
—	10.50	—	29.88	—	29.88
—	0.35*	—	0.35*	—	0.35*
—	5.47	—	27.54	—	27.54
—	0.23*	—	0.23*	—	0.23*
0.04	34.01	—	193.58	0.04	193.62
—	0.98*	—	1.30*	—	1.30*

APPENDIX XIX (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
HARYANA				
1.	Haryana Agricultural	—	—	0.01
2.	Kurukshetra	0.05	16.98	0.20
Total		0.05	16.98	0.21
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	3.19 0.54*	7.75	0.20
Total		3.19 0.54*	7.75	0.20
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
1.	Jammu	6.44	12.27	—
2.	Kashmir	4.04	11.90	—
Total		10.48	24.17	—
KARNATAKA				
1.	Bangalore	3.92	20.92	11.01
2.	Karnatak	6.53	11.73	0.60
3.	Mysore	8.09	19.14	—
Total		18.54	51.79	11.61
KERALA				
1.	Calicut	7.86	8.64	—
2.	Cochin	4.19	11.51	6.30
3.	Kerala	14.36 0.41*	26.08	—
4.	Kerala Agricultural	—	0.05	—
Total		26.41 0.41*	46.28	6.30

6	7	8	9	10	11
—	—	0.02	0.03	—	0.03
0.10	8.67	0.20	26.20	—	26.20
0.10	8.67	0.22	26.23	—	26.23
—	11.92	—	23.06	—	23.06
—	0.35*	—	0.89*	—	0.89*
—	11.92	—	23.06	—	23.06
—	0.35*	—	0.89*	—	0.89*
—	14.46	0.01	33.18	—	33.18
0.31	0.06*	—	0.06*	—	0.06*
—	8.65	—	24.90	—	24.90*
—	0.11*	—	0.11*	—	0.11
0.31	23.11	0.01	58.08	—	58.08
—	0.17*	—	0.17*	—	0.17*
1.74	2.58	—	40.17	—	40.17
0.10	10.86	0.06	29.88	0.06	29.94
0.01*	—	—	0.01*	—	0.01*
5.16	10.01	0.02	42.42	—	42.42
—	0.48*	—	0.48*	—	0.48*
7.00	23.45	0.08	112.47	0.06	112.53
0.01*	0.48*	—	0.49*	—	0.49*
0.20	1.90	—	18.60	—	18.60
0.02*	0.06*	—	0.08*	—	0.08*
0.14	3.15	—	25.29	—	25.29
—	0.04*	—	0.04*	—	0.04*
0.61	8.99	—	50.09	—	50.09
—	1.45*	—	1.86*	—	1.86
—	0.05	—	0.10	—	0.10
0.95	14.09	0.05	94.08	—	94.08
0.02*	1.55*	—	1.98*	—	1.98*

APPENDIX XIX (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	0.96	6.47	—
2.	Bhopal	0.56	6.21	—
3.	Indira Kala Sangeet	3.50	—	—
		0.06*		
4.	Indore	0.56	6.52	0.30
5.	Jabalpur	0.69	8.39	—
6.	Jiwaji	0.71	8.07	—
7.	Ravi Shanker	1.50	7.74	—
8.	Saugar	0.96	7.94	4.96
9.	Vikram	3.26	12.08	—
Total		12.70	63.42	5.26
		0.06*		
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	Bombay	9.67	8.79	22.54
2.	Marathwada	8.44	12.76	—
			0.18*	
3.	Nagpur	7.16	17.80	10.63
4.	Poona	12.78	24.92	—
5.	Panjabrao Krishi	—	—	—
6.	S.N.D.T. Women's	0.77	3.25	11.93
7.	Shivaji	1.93	6.66	—
Total		40.75	74.18	45.10
			0.18*	
ORISSA				
1.	Berhampur	2.86	11.06	—
2.	Orissa Univ. of Agril. & Technology	0.01	—	—
3.	Sambalpur	4.14	9.77	4.04
4.	Utkal	7.73	12.21	0.03
Total		14.74	33.04	4.07
PUNJAB				
1.	Guru Nanak Dev	2.23	5.13	—
2.	Panjab	19.89	40.48	21.63
			0.48*	
3.	Panjab Agricultural	—	0.77	—
4.	Punjabi	8.93	15.59	—
Total		31.05	61.97	21.63
			0.48*	

*By Adjustment.

6	7	8	9	10	11
—	0.58	—	8.01	—	8.01
0.23	4.56	—	11.56	—	11.56
—	0.03*	—	0.03*	—	0.03*
—	0.64	—	4.14	—	4.14
0.18	1.70	—	0.06*	—	0.06*
0.01	0.43*	—	9.26	—	9.26
0.16	3.75	—	0.43*	—	0.43*
0.13	1.28	—	12.84	—	12.84
—	1.38	—	10.22	—	10.22
1.08	0.04*	—	10.75	—	10.75
0.27	5.37	0.20	0.04*	—	0.04*
—	4.05	—	20.51	—	20.51
2.06	19.66	—	19.66	—	19.66
—	23.31	0.20	106.95	—	106.95
—	0.50*	—	0.56*	—	0.56*
0.51	35.81	0.03	77.35	—	77.35
—	0.08*	—	0.08*	—	0.08*
0.56	6.21	0.02	27.99	—	27.99
—	0.27*	—	0.35*	—	0.35*
0.76	6.01	0.02	42.78	—	42.78
—	0.09*	—	0.09*	—	0.09*
5.14	4.66	0.04	47.54	—	47.54
—	0.03	—	0.03	—	0.03
1.25	6.23	—	23.43	—	23.43
—	1.26	—	9.85	—	9.85
8.22	60.61	0.11	228.97	—	228.97
—	0.34*	—	0.52*	—	0.52*
1.10	0.50	—	15.52	—	15.52
0.09	—	—	0.10	—	0.10
0.06	7.18	—	25.19	—	25.19
0.55	3.70	0.02	24.24	—	24.24
1.80	11.38	0.02	65.05	—	65.05
0.18	1.52	0.02	9.08	—	9.08
—	0.03*	—	0.03*	—	0.03*
5.07	24.41	0.12	111.60	—	111.60
—	0.15	—	0.48*	—	0.48*
0.01	6.76	0.05	0.92	—	0.92
—	—	—	31.34	0.16	31.50
5.26	32.84	0.19	152.94	0.16	153.10
—	0.03*	—	0.51*	—	0.51*

APPENDIX XIX (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN				
1.	Jodhpur	3.65	14.75	6.00
2.	Rajasthan	9.66	23.70	—
3.	Udaipur	4.00	7.00	—
Total		17.31	45.45	6.00
TAMILNADU				
1.	Annamalai	6.08	9.63	11.90
2.	Anna Univ. of Agri. & Technology	—	1.61	61.91
3.	Madras	4.81	24.73	0.30
4.	Madurai	6.25	19.01	—
Total		17.14	54.98	74.11
UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	Agra	1.75	1.75	—
2.	Allahabad	22.24	25.36 0.01*	3.31
3.	Chandra Sekhar Azad Univ. of Agriculture & Technology	—	0.03	—
4.	Garhwal	1.26	1.66	—
5.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agri. & Tech.	—	—	0.20
6.	Gorakhpur	6.59	15.83	—
7.	Kanpur	5.25	2.50	—
8.	Kashi Vidyapith	6.30	—	—
9.	Kumaon	0.06	1.40	—
10.	Lucknow	3.34	11.85 0.07*	—
11.	Meerut	7.72	10.40	0.81
12.	Roorkee	0.15	18.14 0.34*	97.33
13.	Sampoornanand Sanskrit	8.84	—	—
Total		63.50	88.92 0.42*	100.84

*By Adjustment.

6	7	8	9	10	11
0.06	1.10	0.17	25.73	---	25.73
0.56	9.30	0.09	43.31	---	43.31
0.05	2.40	---	13.45	---	13.45
0.67	12.80	0.26	82.49	---	82.49
0.34	2.05	---	30.00	---	30.00
	0.10*	---	0.10*	---	0.10*
0.24	2.01	---	65.77	24.50	90.27
	0.06*	---	0.06*	---	0.06*
1.63	16.00	0.03	47.50	0.01	47.51
	0.42*	---	0.42*	---	0.42*
0.54	12.10	0.01	37.91	---	37.91
2.75	32.16	0.04	181.18	24.51	205.69
	0.58*	---	0.58*	---	0.58*
---	4.94	---	8.44	---	8.44
	0.04*	---	0.04*	---	0.04*
0.16	4.36	---	55.43	---	55.43
	---	---	0.01*	---	0.01*
---	---	---	0.03	---	0.03
0.05	0.86	0.02	3.85	---	3.85
---	0.75	---	0.95	---	0.95
1.88	2.54	0.01	26.85	---	26.85
---	1.45	---	9.20	---	9.20
0.50	3.87	---	10.67	0.39	11.06
---	0.97	0.03	2.46	---	2.46
	0.02*	---	0.02*	---	0.02*
0.63	4.12	---	19.94	---	19.94
	---	---	0.07*	---	0.07*
0.81	3.37	---	22.30	---	22.30
0.04	6.94	---	122.60	---	122.60
	---	---	0.34*	---	0.34*
0.04	1.97	---	10.85	---	10.85
4.11	36.14	0.06	293.57	0.39	293.96
	0.06*	---	0.48*	---	0.48*

APPENDIX XIX (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL				
1.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	---	0.10	---
2.	Burdwan	3.80	14.91	---
3.	Calcutta	19.22	43.38	3.43
			0.22*	
4.	Jadavpur	9.58	18.27	56.93
5.	Kalyani	0.13	10.49	---
6.	North Bengal	6.30	14.90	---
7.	Rabindra Bharati	7.85		---
Total		46.88	102.05 0.22*	60.36

SUMMARY OF PLAN

1.	Central Universities	96.08	169.61	119.90
		3.25*	6.07*	
2.	Institutions deemed to be Universities	41.86	30.00	162.46
			0.07*	10.00*
3.	State Universities	408.34	943.13	450.90
		1.06*	1.90*	0.21*
Total		546.28 4.31*	1142.74 8.04*	733.26 10.21*
4.	Colleges	22.48	44.07	11.76
5.	Non-University Institutions	---	---	---
Total		568.76 4.31*	1186.81 8.04*	745.02 10.21*
Other Miscellaneous Expenditure (i.e. CEP-TA/DA/Publication/ Capital Expenditure etc.)				
		---	---	---
Total Plan and Section III		568.76 4.31*	1186.81 8.04*	745.02 10.21*

*By Adjustment.

6	7	8	9	10	11
—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10
0.23	3.65	0.02	22.61	—	22.61
12.40	7.34	0.02	85.79	—	85.79
	0.50*		0.72*		0.72*
0.05	3.84	0.11	88.78	—	88.78
0.15	3.84	—	14.61	—	14.61
	1.00*		1.00*		1.00*
—	3.73	—	24.93	—	24.93
0.09	0.48	—	8.42	—	8.42
	0.02*		0.02*		0.02*
12.92	22.88	0.15	245.24	—	245.24
	1.52*		1.74*		1.74*

EXPENDITURE—1981-82

1.63	432.48	0.12	819.82	0.08	819.90
	0.48*		10.00*		10.00*
0.10	34.80	0.43	269.65	1.95	271.60
	0.38*		10.45*		10.45*
55.34	434.14	1.75	2293.60	25.19	2318.79
0.03*	6.79*		9.99*		9.99*
57.07	901.42	2.30	3383.07	27.22	3410.29
0.03*	7.85*		30.44*		30.44*
353.72	60.49	1.32	493.84	4.48	498.32
0.95*			0.95*		0.95*
—	—	3.16	3.16	—	3.16
410.79	961.91	6.78	3880.07	31.70	3911.77
0.98*	7.85*		31.39*		31.39*
—	—	61.11	61.11	—	61.11
410.79	961.91	67.89	3941.18	31.70	3972.88
0.98*	7.85*		31.39*		31.39*

APPENDIX XX

Grants to Central and State Universities for other Schemes

		<i>Rupees</i>
1.	Development of newly established universities	
(a)	Delhi University— for development of South Delhi Campus	38,25,000
(b)	Regional Centre (CIEFL) Lucknow	8,00,000
2.	University Postgraduate Centre	
(i)	Universities	20,55,393
(ii)	Colleges	1,05,000
		21,60,393
3.	College Development Councils	8,98,561
4.	(a) Career Awards	11,09,772
		24,472*
(b)	Visiting Professors/Fellows	11,58,605
		2,30,249*
(c)	Studentships	9,91,583
(d)	Research Fellowships	60,80,331
(e)	Introduction of Postgraduate course in Wild Life Biology	50,000
5.	Faculty Improvement Programmes	
(a)	Summer Institutes	
(i)	Universities	18,64,034
(ii)	Colleges	2,12,466
		20,76,500
(b)	Seminars/Summer Schools/Symposia & Conferences	
(i)	Universities	22,31,747
(ii)	Colleges	4,20,723
		26,52,470
6.	Examination Reforms	6,35,628
7.	Restructuring of Courses	
(i)	Universities	38,752
(ii)	Colleges	6,44,562
		2,112*
		6,83,314
		2,112*
8.	Correspondence Courses	14,65,000
9.	Unassigned Grants to Universities	35,78,807
		1,05,641*

*By adjustment

APPENDIX XX (Contd.)

10.	Publication of RESEARCH WORK (including Doctorate Theses)		
	(i) Universities	7,96,474 47,546*	
	(ii) Colleges	48,000	8,44,474 47,546*
11.	Adult Education		
	(i) Universities	22,85,410	
	(ii) Colleges	38,59,743	61,45,153
12.	Continuing Education		7,65,000
13.	Setting up of Mass Communication Centres		1,00,000
14.	Construction of Library Buildings		18,87,572
15.	Construction of Residential Accommodation for teachers		
	(a) Staff Quarteres		1,21,82,270
	(b) Teachers Hostels		2,49,343
16.	Improvement of Hostel Facilities		2,40,000
17.	Construction of Hostels		89,09,946
18.	Guest Houses		7,88,560
19.	Printing Presses		2,53,764
20.	Welfare Schemes		
	(a) Study Homes		75,000
	(b) Non-Resident Student Centres		40,000
	(c) Health Centres		2,96,934
	(d) Study Centres		4,42,122
	(e) Establishment/Improvement of Canteen facilities		4,12,468
	(f) Miscellaneous		447
21.	Scholarships		
	(a) Arabic and Persian		
	(i) Universities	3,000	
	(ii) Colleges	1,200	4,200

*By adjustment

APPENDIX XX (Contd.)

(b) Hill Area Scholarships			
(i) Universities	1,02,800		
(ii) Colleges	3,200	1,06,000	
(c) Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit			
(i) Universities	6,000		
(ii) Colleges	6,000	12,000	
(d) LL.M. Studies			2,43,000
22. Medical Colleges (Central Universities)			
(a) Aligarh Muslim University			
(i) Staff	75,000		
(ii) Building	4,25,000		
(iii) Books	1,00,000		
(iv) Equipment	6,10,000	12,10,000	
(b) Banaras Hindu University			
(i) Staff	2,46,000		
(ii) Building	4,51,646		
(iii) Books	5,00,000		
(iv) Equipment	9,72,500	21,70,146	
(c) Delhi University			
(i) Staff	4,34,000		
(ii) Building	4,00,000		
(iii) Books	1,00,000		
(iv) Equipment	8,00,000	17,34,000	
23. Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges of Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University			
(i) Building	5,20,000		
(ii) Equipment	10,00,000	15,20,000	
24. Development of Campuses			88,39,509
25. Golden Jubilee Grants			8,64,000
26. Diamond Jubilee Grants			
(i) Universities	90,000		
(ii) Colleges	1,66,818	2,55,818	

APPENDIX XX (Contd.)

27.	National Integration Samities		
	(i) Universities	38,200	
	(ii) Colleges	19,265	57,465
28.	Promotion of Gandhian Studies		76,179
29.	Appointment of Development Officers		2,37,797
30.	Appointment of Trained Coaches		68,876
31.	Common Facilities		
	(a) Development of Computer Facilities		51,72,832
			65,616*
	(b) University Science Instrumentation Centres		44,81,172
			2,60,103*
	(c) Science Education Centres		2,00,000
32.	Travel Grants to research fellows/scholars/College Teachers attending conferences within the country and abroad		
	(i) Universities	59,644	
	(ii) Colleges	3,96,243	4,55,887
33.	Miscellaneous		66,82,534
			51,344*
Total			9,61,91,432
			7,85,083*

*By adjustment

APPENDIX XXI

Computer Facilities available in universities

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Type of Computer</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Aligarh Muslim	VAX 11/780	—
2.	Andhra	IBM-1130	—
3.	Annamalai	TDC-316	—
4.	Banaras Hindu	(i) TDC-12 (ii) ICL-1904 S	—
5.	Bombay	(i) IBM-1620 (ii) TDC-316	—
6.	Calcutta	IBM-1130	—
7.	Delhi	(i) IBM-1620 (ii) IBM-360-44	—
8.	Dibrugarh	TDC-312	—
9.	Gauhati	TDC-316	—
10.	Gujarat	IBM-1620	—
11.	Jadavpur	B-6700	Eastern Regional Computer Centre
12.	Jammu	TDC-316	—
13.	Jawaharlal Nehru	R-1020	—
14.	Jodhpur	TDC-12	—
15.	Karnatak	TDC-12	—
16.	Kerala	TDC-316	—
17.	Kurukshetra	(i) TDC-12 (ii) TDC-316	—
18.	Madras	IBM-1130	—
19.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	IBM-360-44	—
20.	Mysore	TDC-316	—
21.	Osmania	TDC-12	—
22.	Panjab	IBM	VDU Terminals from DEC 2050 Computer System from RCC Chandigarh to be provided

APPENDIX XXI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
23.	Poona	ICL-1904 S	—
24.	Ranchi	TDC-316	—
25.	Roorkee	(i) TDC-12 (two) (ii) DEC-2040 or 2050	—
26.	Sardar Patel	IBM-1620	—
27.	Utkal	IBM-1130	—
28.	Birla Institute of Tech. & Science, Pilani*	IBM-1130	—
29.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore*	DEC-1090	—
30.	Madurai	IBM-1130	On transfer from A.M.U.

* Institution deemed to be University.

APPENDIX XXII

**Institutions identified for Initiating
Computer Manpower Training Programme**

University/Institution deemed to be University

Northern Region

Aligarh
Banaras Hindu
Delhi
Jawaharlal Nehru
Roorkee
B.I.T.S., Pilani

Eastern Region

Calcutta
Dibrugarh
Gauhati
Jadavpur

Western Region

Bombay
M.S. University of Baroda
Poona

Southern Region

Andhra
Hyderabad
Madras
Osmania
Perarignar Anna University of Technology
I.I.Sc., Bangalore

APPENDIX XXIII

List of USICS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Level</i>
SOUTHERN REGION		
1.	Andhra	Spl.
2.	Bangalore	II
3.	Calicut	I
4.	Cochin	I
5.	Karnataka	II
6.	Kerala	II
7.	Madras	II
8.	Madurai	II
9.	Mysore	II
10.	Nagarjuna	I
11.	Osmania	II
12.	Sri Venkateswara	II
NORTHERN REGION		
13.	Allahabad	II
14.	Guru Nanak Dev	I
15.	Himachal Pradesh	I
16.	Jammu	II
17.	Kashmir	I
18.	Kumaon	I
19.	Kurukshetra	II
20.	Panjab	Spl.
21.	Punjabi	II
22.	Roorkee	II
23.	B.I.T.S., Pilani*	
EASTERN REGION		
24.	Bhagalpur	I
25.	Burdwan	I
26.	Calcutta	II
27.	Dibrugarh	I
28.	Gauhati	II
29.	Jadavpur	II
30.	Kalyani	II
31.	L.N. Mithila	
32.	Magadh	I
33.	North Bengal	I
34.	Patna	II
35.	Sambalpur	I
36.	Utkal	I

*Institutions deemed to be universities.

APPENDIX XXIII (Contd.)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Level</i>
WESTERN REGION		
37.	Bhopal	I
38.	Gujarat	II
39.	Indore	I
40.	Jabalpur	
41.	Jiwaji	I
42.	Jodhpur	I
43.	Marathwada	I
44.	Nagpur	I
45.	Poona	II
46.	Rajasthan	Spl.
47.	Ravi Shankar	
48.	Sardar Patel	II
49.	Saugar	II
50.	Shivaji	I
51.	South Gujarat	I
52.	Udaipur	II
53.	Vikram	I
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES		
54.	Banaras Hindu	II
55.	Delhi	II
56.	Jawaharlal Nehru	II

Statement showing the Grants paid to Colleges during the

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>A Humanities</i>	<i>B Science</i>	<i>C Engg. & Tech.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Central Universities				
1.	Delhi	0.85	2.63	10.67
2.	North Eastern Hill	0.01	—	—
Total		0.86	2.63	10.67
State Universities				
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Andhra	0.59	1.14	—
2.	Kakatiya	—	0.88	0.34
3.	Nagarjuna	0.02	0.05	—
4.	Osmania	0.05	0.52	—
5.	Sri Venkateswara	0.08	0.11	—
Total		0.74	2.70	0.34
ASSAM				
1.	Manipur	—	—	—
2.	Dibrugarh	0.06	0.26	—
3.	Gauhati	0.43	0.15	—
Total		0.54	0.41	—
BIHAR				
1.	Bhagalpur	0.08	0.55	—
2.	Bihar	0.19	0.09	—
3.	Magadh	0.36	0.05	—
4.	Mithila	0.17	0.06	—
5.	Patna	0.09	0.01	—
6.	Ranchi	0.02	—	0.41
Total		0.91	0.76	0.41

*By Adjustment

XXIV

year 1981-82 (Major Head-wise) under Plan and Section III

(Rupees in Lakhs)

<i>D</i> <i>Development</i> <i>of Colleges</i>	<i>E</i> <i>Misc.</i> <i>Schemes</i>	<i>F</i> <i>Misc.</i> <i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Section III</i> <i>Specific</i> <i>purposes</i>	<i>Grand</i> <i>Total</i>
6	7	8	9	10	11
27.93	2.07	0.04	44.19	—	44.19
3.37	0.01	—	3.39	0.05	3.44
31.30	2.08	0.04	47.58	0.05	47.63
14.21	0.84	0.02	16.80	0.10	16.90
1.68	0.32	—	3.22	—	3.22
2.58	—	—	2.65	—	2.65
9.85	2.64	—	13.06	—	13.06
13.75	1.53	—	15.47	0.05	15.52
42.07	5.33	0.02	51.20	0.15	51.35
1.72	—	—	1.72	—	1.72
3.60	1.03	—	4.95	0.03	4.98
5.42	1.00	0.02	7.07	—	7.07
10.74	2.03	0.02	13.74	0.03	13.77
2.80	0.77	0.10	4.30	—	4.30
0.65*	—	—	0.65*	—	0.65*
0.10	0.75	—	1.13	—	1.13
5.62	0.23	0.10	6.36	0.03	6.39
2.20	0.51	—	2.94	—	2.94
1.82	0.14	—	2.06	0.02	2.08
6.80	0.76	—	7.99	0.03	8.02
19.34	3.16	0.20	24.78	0.08	24.86
0.65*	—	—	0.65*	—	0.65*

APPENDIX XXIV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT				
1.	Bhavnagar	0.04	0.04	—
2.	Gujarat	—	—	—
3.	Sardar Patel	—	0.03	—
4.	Saurashtra	—	—	—
5.	South Gujarat	—	0.02	—
Total		0.04	0.09	—
HARAYANA				
1.	Kurukshetra	0.09	0.55	—
2.	Maharishi Dayanand	0.55	0.61	—
Total		0.64	1.16	—
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	—	—
Total		0.01	—	—
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
1.	Jammu	—	0.04	—
2.	Kashmir	—	1.12	—
Total		—	1.16	—
KARNATAKA				
1.	Bangalore	0.18	0.15	—
2.	Karnataka	—	0.12	—
3.	Mysore	0.12	0.05	—
4.	Mangalore	—	0.12	—
5.	Gulbarga	0.01	0.03	—
Total		0.31	0.47	—

*By Adjustment.

6	7	8	9	10	11
—	—	—	0.08	0.01	0.09
2.39	0.76	—	3.15	0.06	3.21
0.02*	—	—	0.02*	—	0.02*
2.41	0.20	—	2.64	—	2.64
0.87	1.57	0.06	2.50	—	2.50
0.54	0.16	—	0.72	—	0.72
6.21	2.69	0.06	9.09	0.07	9.16
0.02*	—	—	0.02*	—	0.02*
3.87	0.09	—	4.60	0.01	4.61
1.57	—	0.05	2.78	—	2.78
5.44	0.09	0.05	7.38	0.01	7.39
1.31	0.05	—	1.37	—	1.37
1.31	0.05	—	1.37	—	1.37
0.57	0.35	0.02	0.98	—	0.98
0.37	0.05	—	1.54	—	1.54
0.94	0.40	0.02	2.52	—	2.52
3.38	0.18	—	3.89	0.03	3.92
2.16	0.62	—	2.90	0.08	2.98
0.02*	—	—	0.02*	—	0.02*
2.13	0.70	—	3.00	—	3.00
2.35	0.32	—	2.79	—	2.79
0.66	—	—	0.70	—	0.70
10.68	1.82	—	13.28	0.11	13.39
0.02*	—	—	0.02*	—	0.02*

APPENDIX XXIV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
KERALA				
1.	Calicut	0.12	0.02	—
2.	Kerala	0.10	0.19	—
Total		0.22	0.21	—
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	—	0.05	—
2.	Bhopal	0.04	0.47	—
3.	Indore	0.02	0.01	—
4.	Jabalpur	—	0.03	—
5.	Jiwaji	0.05	0.10	—
6.	Ravi Shankar	—	0.09	—
7.	Saugar	—	0.10	—
8.	Vikram	0.01	0.90	—
Total		0.12	1.75	—
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	Bombay	0.12	0.55	—
2.	Marathwada	0.25	0.50	—
3.	Nagpur	0.20	0.66	—
4.	Poona	6.04	2.74	—
5.	S.N.D.T. Women's	0.04	—	—
6.	Shivaji	—	0.13	—
Total		6.65	4.58	—
ORISSA				
1.	Berhampur	0.09	0.55	—
2.	Sambalpur	0.40	0.25	—
3.	Utkal	1.25	0.73	—
Total		1.74	1.53	—
PANJAB				
1.	Guru Nanak Dev	0.05	0.16	—
2.	Panjab	—	0.66	—
3.	Punjabi	—	—	—
Total		0.05	0.82	—

*By adjustment.

6	7	8	9	10	11
7.66	1.44	—	9.24	0.01	9.25
0.02*			0.02*		0.02*
18.52	1.56	—	20.37	0.22	20.59
26.18	3.00	—	29.61	0.23	29.84
0.02*			0.02*		0.02*
0.33	—	0.02	0.40	—	0.40
1.97	0.37	—	2.85	—	2.85
1.67	0.09	—	1.79	—	1.79
0.52	0.75	—	1.30	—	1.30
2.22	0.20	—	2.57	0.01	2.58
3.33	0.45	—	3.87	0.03	3.90
1.23	0.02	—	1.35	—	1.35
1.25	—	—	2.16	0.02	2.18
12.52	1.88	0.02	16.29	0.06	16.35
5.45	0.57	0.09	6.78	—	6.78
6.15	4.15	0.02	11.07	0.02	11.09
0.85	2.78	0.02	4.51	0.02	4.53
12.49	5.99	0.27	27.53	1.47	29.00
1.56	0.05	—	1.65	—	1.65
3.63	2.82	—	6.58	0.03	6.61
30.13	16.36	0.40	48.12	1.54	59.66
5.73	0.10	—	6.47	0.02	6.49
1.06	0.33	—	2.04	0.03	2.07
12.45	1.01	0.03	15.47	—	15.47
19.24	1.44	0.03	23.98	0.05	24.03
3.60	0.05	—	3.86	1.17	5.03
3.87	0.07	—	4.60	—	4.60
0.23	—	—	0.23	0.03	0.26
7.70	0.12	—	8.69	1.20	9.89

APPENDIX XXIV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN				
1.	Rajasthan	0.40	1.74	—
2.	Udaipur	0.52	—	—
Total		0.92	1.74	—
TAMIL NADU				
1.	Madras	1.43	5.95	—
2.	Madurai Kamraj	0.80	2.12	—
Total		2.23	8.07	—
UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	Agra	0.77	1.98	—
2.	Allahabad	0.26	0.43	—
3.	Avadh	0.06	0.86	—
4.	Bundelkhand	0.03	0.21	—
5.	Garhwal	0.06	1.11	—
6.	Gorakhpur	1.01	1.30	—
7.	Kanpur	0.06	1.46	0.54
8.	Kumaon	0.15	0.03	—
9.	Lucknow	0.13	0.11	—
10.	Meerut	1.10	3.61	—
11.	Rohilkhand	0.23	1.04	—
Total		3.86	12.14	0.54
WEST BENGAL				
1.	Burdwan	0.21	0.45	—
2.	Calcutta	2.37	3.12	—
3.	North Bengal	0.06	0.28	—
Total		2.64	3.85	—

*By adjustment

<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
11.24	1.99	—	15.37	0.05	15.42
0.60	0.05	—	1.17	—	1.17
11.84	2.04	—	16.54	0.05	16.59
23.72	4.12	—	35.22	0.42	35.64
24.96	4.51	0.03	32.42	0.10	32.52
48.68	8.63	0.03	67.64	0.52	68.16
6.64	0.46	—	9.85	0.02	9.87
0.10*			0.10*		0.10*
1.27	0.12	—	2.08	—	2.08
4.15	1.23	—	6.30	0.15	6.45
0.05*			0.05*		0.05*
1.97	0.25	0.03	2.49	—	2.49
0.01*			0.01*		0.01*
1.05	0.36	—	2.58	0.01	2.59
11.60	2.56	0.02	16.49	—	16.49
6.30	0.76	—	8.92	—	8.92
0.08*			0.08*		0.08*
	—	—	0.18	0.01	0.19
3.22	0.22	—	3.68	—	3.68
16.23	1.67	0.04	22.65	0.07	22.72
2.80	—	0.30	4.37	—	4.37
55.23	7.63	0.39	79.59	0.26	79.85
0.24*			0.24*		0.24*
2.78	1.07	—	4.51	0.05	4.56
9.80	0.11	—	15.40	—	15.40
1.59	0.56	0.04	2.53	0.02	2.55
14.17	1.74	0.04	22.44	0.07	22.51

APPENDIX XXV

Statement showing the number of Universities/Colleges/Centres under the National Adult Education Programme

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Universities involved</i>	<i>No. of Colleges involved</i>	<i>No. of Centres</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	39	530
2.	Assam	2	43	450
3.	Bihar	8	70	810
4.	Gujarat	5	59	790
5.	Haryana	1	8	80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	8	80
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	10
8.	Kerala	2	30	440
9.	Karnataka	3	27	300
10.	Maharashtra	6	160	1910
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5	37	500
12.	Orissa	3	28	300
13.	Punjab including Union territory of Chandigarh	3	6	80
14.	Rajasthan	3	17	230
15.	Tamil Nadu	3	79	970
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11	65	910
17.	West Bengal	4	19	280
18.	Delhi	2	9	120
Total		68	705	8790

APPENDIX XXVI**List of Universities Participating in the Programme
of Continuing Education**

-
- | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Aligarh Muslim University |
| 2. | Andhra University |
| 3. | Bombay University |
| 4. | Jadavpur University |
| 5. | Jammu University |
| 6. | Kashmir University |
| 7. | Kumaon University |
| 8. | Madras University |
| 9. | M.S. University of Baroda |
| 10. | Panjab University |
| 11. | Poona University |
| 12. | Saurashtra University |
| 13. | S.N.D.T. Women's University |
| 14. | Sri Venkateswara University |
| 15. | North Eastern Hill University |
| 16. | Gujarat Vidyapith* |
| 17. | Indian School of Mines.* |
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*Institutions Deemed to be Universities.

APPENDIX XXVII

Universities offering Correspondence Courses

S. No.	Name of the University	Courses offered	Year of starting	Duration of Courses	Total no. of students enrolled		
					1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	B.A.	1962	3 years	3464	2488	2920
		B.Com.	1971	-do-	3818	2810	2656
		B.Com. (Hons)	1971	-do-	403	535	691
		M.A. (Hindi)	1977	2 years	335	296	275
		M.A. (Pol. Sc.)	1977	-do-	335	307	229
2.	Meerut	B.A.	1969	2 years	600	350	543
3.	Bhopal	B.A.	1975	3 years	132	2200	1925
		B.Com.	1975	-do-	375		
4.	Sri Venkateswara	B.A.	1972-73	3 years	257	231	227
		B.Com.	-do-	-do-	452	360	269
5.	Utkal	I.A.	1975	2 years	792	598	403
		I.Com.	1976	-do-	126	120	83
		B.A.	1975	-do-	467	307	228
		B.Com.	1979	-do-	91	145	82

APPENDIX XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
6.	Jammu	B.A.	1976	2 years	253	274	169			
		B.Com.		-do-						
		B.Ed.		14 months				251	348	413
		LL.B.		2 years				422	628	571
7.	Madurai Kamraj	P.U.C.	1971-72	1 year	19450	NA				
		B.A.		3 years				—	18808	
		B.Com.		3 years				—	13850	
		M.A. (History)	1976-77	2 years	3600	3558				
		M.A. (Eco.)		-do-				3925	3946	NA
		M.A. (Tamil)		-do-				3600	2957	
		M.A. (English)		-do-				7400	5372	
		M.Com.		-do-				4750	5383	
		B.G.L. (Professional)		-do-				2850	2767	
		B.Sc.		1979				3 years	800	1191
		M.A. (Pol. Sc.)	1979	2 years	1800	4320				
8.	Panjab	Pre-Univ.	1971-72	1 year	1168	1170	1037			
		B.A.	1971-72	3 years	3640	3807	3927			
		B.Com.	1973-74	-do-	731	851	918			
		M.A. (Eng.)	1976-77	2 years	892	889	903			
		M.A. (Eco.)		2 years	723	630	508			
		M.A. (Hist.)	-do-	304	330	255				
		M.A. (Pol. Sc.)	-do-	324	330	265				
		M.A. (Pub. Admn.)	-do-	810	812	777				
		M.A. (Hindi)	1979-80	-do-	174	211	228			
		M.A. (Punjabi)		-do-	102	152	127			

APPENDIX XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Punjabi	Pre-Univ.	1968	1 year	1177	991	718
		B.A.	1968-69	3 years	2320	2240	1979
		M.A. (Punjabi)	1974-75	2 years	406	360	318
		M.A. (English)	1976-77	-do-	290	291	302
		M.A. (Pol. Sc.)	-do-	-do-	435	304	229
		M.A. (History)	-do-	-do-	272	277	196
		M.A. (Economics)	1980	-do-	—	367	325
10.	Mysore	P.U.C.	1969-70	1 year	952	—	
		B.A.	1969-70	3 years	10064	—	
		B.Com.	1972-73	-do-	1705	—	NA
		B.Ed.	1975-76	18 months	464	492	
		B.G.L.	1974-75	2 years	419	352	
		M.A. (Kannada)	1973-74	2 years	389	435	
		M.A. (English)	-do-	-do-	587	501	
		M.A. (History)	1974-75	-do-	973	875	
		M.A. (Pol. Sc.)	1975-76	-do-	1160	966	
		M.A. (Sociology)	-do-	-do-	1300	905	
		11.	Bombay	F.Y. Arts	1979-80	1 year	266
Inter Arts	1972-73			-do-	981	Discontinued	—
F.Y. Commerce	1979-80			-do-	245	372	571
Inter Com.	1972-73			-do-	375	Discontinued	—
B.A.	1973-74			2 years	1931	1597	Discontinued
B.Com.	1973-74			2 years	1155	581	Discontinued
M.A.	1975-76			-do-	1008	1068	1167
M.Com.	-do-			-do-	1866	2226	1976
Diploma in Financial Management	} 1975-76			1 year	182	298	420
Diploma in operations research for management							
				-do-	-do-	68	97

APPENDIX XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	C.I.E.F.L., Hyderabad	P.G.C.T.E.	1973	1 year	527	490	528
		P.G.D.T.E.	1978	-do-	95	150	128
		M.A. (French)	1977	3 years	12	13	23
		M.A. (German)	1977	-do-	9	5	6
		M.A. (Russian)	1976	-do-	11	11	35
13.	Osmania	B.A.	1977-78	3 years	259	235	—
		B.Com.	-do-	-do-	361	263	—
14.	Annamalai	B.Com.	1979	3 years	235	391	280
		B.Ed.	-do-	1 year	5445	6000	6000
		Diploma in Law	-do-	-do-	1202	1546	1571
		B.A.	1980-81	3 years	—	160	187
		B.Litt.	-do-	-do-	—	89	136
		B.A.L.	1981-82	-do-	—	—	576
		M.A.	1980-81	2 years	—	1882	2637
		M.Sc.	-do-	-do-	—	1781	1902
		M.Com.	-do-	-do-	—	205	473
M.Ed.	-do-	1 year	—	1546	2193		
15.	Kerala	Pre-Degree	1977-78	2 years	810	1613	776
		B.A.	1979-80	3 years	654	921	1408
		B.Com.			570	693	971
16.	Allahabad	B.A.	1978-79	2 years	164	256	473
		B.Com.		2 years	90	85	183
17.	Kashmir	B.A.	1976	3 years	398	333	287
		B.Com.					
		B.Ed.	1977	14 months	241	243	252
		LL.B.	1978	2 years	357	192	176

APPENDIX XXVII (Contd.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Andhra	P.U.C.	1972-73	2 years	1224	—	—
		B.A.	1972-73	3 years	2498	4620	7336
		B.Com.		-do-	1282	1780	2378
		M.A. (Eco.)	1978-79	2 years	545	370	315
		M.Com.		-do-	1116	750	590
19.	Himachal Pradesh	B.A.	1971-72	3 years	1045	1431	1436
		M.Ed.		1 year	3518	3112	4566
		M.Com.		2 years	2326	2131	1380
		M.A. (Engl.)		-do-	611	721	737
		M.A. (Hist.)		-do-	374	443	422
		M.A. (Eco.)		-do-	983	1101	1075
		M.A. (Pol. Sc.)		-do-	787	763	704
		M.A. (Hindi)		-do-	524	461	472
		M.A. (Sanskrit)		-do-	71	92	121
		P.U.C.		-do-	591	787	788
20.	Udaipur	B.A.	1979-80	3 years	50	213	216
21.	Rajasthan	B.A.	1976	3 years	640	565	
		B.Com.	1968	-do-	564	416	
		M.Com.	1976	2 years	1599	—	
		M.A. (Hindi)	1976	-do-	306	386	
		M.A. (Hist.)	1968	-do-	610	531	
		M.A. (Sociology)	1976	-do-	592	676	NA
		M.A. (Pol. Sc.)	1968	-do-	747	649	
		M.A. (Pub. Adm.n.)	1976	-do-	554	649	
		M.A. (Eco.)	1976	-do-	980	1038	
		B.Ed.	1976	14 months	240	239	
22.	S.N.D.T. Women's University	B.A.	1978-79	2 years	1980	NA	NA

APPENDIX XXVIII

Percentage of Women Enrolment to Total Enrolment: Statewise
1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82

1979-80				
<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Women Enrolment</i>	<i>Percentage of Women</i>
1	2	3		5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,65,037	41,394	25.1
2.	Assam	59,712	15,857	26.6
3.	Bihar	1,25,035	15,123	12.1
4.	Gujarat	1,69,878	47,009	27.7
5.	Haryana	62,582	19,075	30.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11,849	3,147	26.6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	17,993	5,710	31.7
8.	Karnataka	1,82,675	41,164	22.5
9.	Kerala	1,06,297	48,654	45.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,00,134	48,914	24.4
11.	Maharashtra	3,34,211	97,904	29.3
12.	Manipur	*	*	*
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	7,170	2,272	31.7
14.	Orissa	50,412	8,072	16.0
15.	Panjab	1,12,139	43,330	38.6
16.	Rajasthan	1,44,441	26,765	18.5
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,84,295	54,505	29.6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,31,584	79,322	18.4
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	2,08,274	62,072	29.8
20.	Delhi	74,861	28,753	38.4
Total		26,48,579	6,89,042	26.0

*Included in Assam.

APPENDIX XXVIII (Contd.)

1980-81				
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,93,416	50,931	26.3
2.	Assam	47,517	11,945	25.1
3.	Bihar	1,39,341	18,221	13.1
4.	Gujarat	1,74,786	50,535	28.9
5.	Haryana	58,900	18,864	32.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12,986	3,676	28.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21,968	7,641	34.8
8.	Karnataka	2,00,829	49,866	24.8
9.	Kerala	1,13,352	53,211	46.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,12,823	54,277	25.5
11.	Maharashtra	3,35,312	1,04,085	31.0
12.	Manipur	6,601	2,229	33.8
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	7,416	2,248	30.3
14.	Orissa	57,194	10,177	17.8
15.	Panjab	1,12,103	44,566	39.8
16.	Rajasthan	1,44,130	29,446	20.4
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,05,382	63,630	31.0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,45,677	84,824	19.0
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	1,89,849	59,473	31.3
20.	Delhi	72,855	28,680	39.4
Total		27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2

APPENDIX XXVIII (Contd.)

1981-82				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,18,441	54,481	24.9
2.	Assam	58,781	14,583	24.8
3.	Bihar	1,66,473	23,608	14.2
4.	Gujarat	1,95,179	57,202	29.3
5.	Haryana	59,534	19,952	33.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14,771	3,985	27.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	20,286	7,609	37.5
8.	Karnataka	2,15,861	53,967	25.0
9.	Kerala	1,19,551	57,448	48.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,18,931	57,385	26.2
11.	Maharashtra	3,48,814	1,12,039	32.1
12.	Manipur	8,098	2,909	35.9
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	8,628	2,798	32.4
14.	Orissa	61,666	10,949	17.8
15.	Panjab	1,12,788	46,651	41.4
16.	Rajasthan	1,53,312	31,047	20.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,19,286	69,817	31.8
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,55,949	89,541	19.6
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	2,09,494	65,818	31.4
20.	Delhi	86,223	34,915	40.5
Total		29,52,066	8,16,704	27.7

APPENDIX XXIX

Sexwise Distribution of Enrolment : Stagewise 1971-72 to 1981-82

Year	GRADUATE			POSTGRADUATE			RESEARCH		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1971-72	18,35,077	4,11,037	22.2	1,80,343	45,952	25.5	14,995	3,097	20.7
1972-73	19,20,364	(N.A.)	N.A.	1,95,307	(N.A.)	N.A.	16,443	(N.A.)	N.A.
1973-74	19,64,432	4,54,972	23.2	2,14,691	53,871	25.1	16,417	3,605	22.0
1974-75	20,75,039	4,84,382	23.3	2,34,114	55,572	23.7	17,977	4,107	22.8
1975-76	21,65,919	5,26,260	24.5	2,19,826	54,824	24.9	18,381	4,477	24.4
1976-77	21,41,542	(N.A.)	N.A.	2,18,128	(N.A.)	N.A.	21,910	(N.A.)	N.A.
1979-80	23,07,924	5,99,493	26.0	2,65,251	71,963	27.1	29,570	7,331	24.8
1980-81	24,01,485	6,52,808	27.2	2,73,337	77,001	28.2	32,171	8,780	27.3
1981-82	25,88,759	7,16,249	27.7	2,85,892	81,645	28.6	34,588	9,581	27.7

Year	DIPLOMA/CERTIFICATE			TOTAL		
	T	W	%	T	W	%
1971-72	34,626	8,340	24.1	20,65,041	4,68,696	22.7
1972-73	35,993	(N.A.)	N.A.	21,68,197	(N.A.)	N.A.
1973-74	38,845	8,378	21.6	22,34,385	5,20,825	23.3
1974-75	39,411	8,948	22.7	23,66,541	5,53,009	23.4
1975-76	40,983	9,601	23.4	24,26,109	5,95,162	24.5
1976-77	49,983	(N.A.)	N.A.	24,31,563	6,27,346	25.8
1979-80	45,834	10,255	22.4	26,48,579	6,19,042	26.0
1980-81	45,444	9,936	21.9	27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2
1981-82	42,827	9,229	21.5	29,52,066	8,16,704	27.7

T = Total Enrolment W = Women Enrolment N.A. = Not Available

APPENDIX XXX

Distribution of Student Enrolment : Sexwise and Facultywise: 1971-72 to 1981-82

Year	FACULTY								
	Arts			Science			Commerce		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1971-72	9,06,068	3,03,063	33.4	5,05,925	1,01,215	20.0	2,89,946	10,459	3.6
1972-73	9,63,044	N.A.	N.A.	4,94,599	N.A.	N.A.	3,18,888	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	10,03,375	3,41,238	34.0	4,73,685	1,01,244	21.4	3,40,392	16,121	4.7
1974-75	10,56,077	3,62,979	34.0	4,63,441	1,06,203	22.9	2,89,504	22,127	5.6
1975-76	10,79,990	3,92,737	36.4	4,63,841	1,11,714	24.1	4,14,946	27,551	6.6
1976-77	10,78,967	N.A.	N.A.	4,43,013	N.A.	N.A.	4,30,387	N.A.	N.A.
1979-80	10,76,076	3,97,914	37.0	5,08,763	1,40,098	27.5	5,16,170	68,051	13.2
1980-81	11,14,417	4,20,276	37.7	5,35,199	1,53,868	28.7	5,52,913	88,607	15.9
1981-82	11,90,177	4,54,990	38.2	5,78,766	1,65,666	28.6	6,28,031	1,04,964	16.7

Year	FACULTY								
	Education			Engg./Tech.			Medicine		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1971-72	63,658	24,003	37.7	82,804	958	1.2	89,921	19,919	22.2
1972-73	67,848	N.A.	N.A.	82,674	N.A.	N.A.	99,643	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	76,680	27,571	39.0	86,665	1,026	1.2	1,02,242	21,314	20.8
1974-75	77,179	29,055	37.6	90,685	1,341	1.5	1,06,340	20,992	19.7
1975-76	76,641	30,110	39.3	96,067	2,061	2.1	1,05,140	19,208	18.3
1976-77	75,512	N.A.	N.A.	1,00,040	N.A.	N.A.	1,13,151	N.A.	N.A.
1979-80	72,981	34,497	47.3	1,18,607	4,428	3.7	1,12,194	24,426	21.8
1980-81	71,204	33,708	47.3	1,28,937	4,949	3.8	1,10,020	26,997	24.4
1981-82	71,168	34,383	48.3	1,30,189	5,866	4.5	1,13,794	29,792	26.2

T = Total Enrolment

W = Women Enrolment

N.A. = Not Available

APPENDIX XXX (Contd.)

Distribution of Student Enrolment Sexwise and Facultywise 1971-72 to 1981-82

Year	FACULTY								
	Agriculture			Vet. Science			Law		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1971-72	25,971	274	1.1	6,086	59	1.0	84,443	4,551	5.3
1972-73	25,882	N.A.	N.A.	5,954	N.A.	N.A.	98,855	A.N.	N.A.
1973-74	26,520	233	0.8	6,334	50	0.8	1,13,230	5,769	5.1
1974-75	25,293	272	0.9	6,736	80	1.2	1,34,811	5,888	4.4
1975-76	30,160	432	1.4	6,377	91	1.4	1,41,298	7,053	5.0
1976-77	31,660	N.A.	N.A.	6,700	N.A.	N.A.	1,40,680	N.A.	N.A.
1979-80	39,962	1,101	2.8	7,435	202	2.7	1,77,448	10,975	6.2
1980-81	39,231	1,311	3.3	7,648	249	3.3	1,74,374	11,948	6.9
1981-82	39,318	1,390	3.5	8,173	352	4.3	1,74,445	12,309	7.1

Year	FACULTY					
	Others			Total		
	T	W	%	T	W	%
1971-72	10,219	4,105	40.2	20,65,041	4,68,696	22.7
1972-73	10,720	N.A.	N.A.	21,68,107	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	11,262	6,269	55.7	22,34,385	5,20,825	23.3
1974-75	12,475	4,072	32.6	23,66,541	5,53,009	23.4
1975-76	11,649	4,205	36.1	24,26,109	5,95,162	24.5
1976-77	14,253	N.A.	N.A.	24,31,563	6,37,346	25.8
1979-80	18,943	7,350	38.8	26,48,579	6,89,042	26.0
1980-81	18,494	7,352	39.8	27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2
1980-81	18,494	7,352	39.8	27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2
1980-81	18,494	7,352	39.8	27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2
1981-82	18,005	6,992	38.8	29,52,066	8,16,704	27.7

T = Total Enrolment

W = Women Enrolment

APPENDIX XXXI

Details of tours undertaken by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Officers of the Commission during the year 1981-82

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name and designation of the Officer</i>	<i>Name of the country visited</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah Chairman, UGC	(a) London and Bonn	14-6-81	4-7-81	On the invitation of British Council of London from 14-6-81 to 20-6-81.	Air ticket from Delhi to London and London to Cologne (Bonn) was provided by the UGC and the maintenance expenditure by the British Council.
		(b) Prague	4-10-81	15-10-81	To lead the delegation of Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities to FRG from 22-6-81 to 4-7-81.	Air ticket from Cologne (Bonn) to Delhi was provided by the German Academic Exchange Service.
		(c) Paris	1-11-81	7-11-81	National Delegation to Participate in the World Congress of Women Dealing with Equality, National Independence and Peace nominated by the Prime Minister.	Air ticket was provided by the UGC and local hospitality was provided by the host country.
					To attend Unesco meeting.	Air ticket and local hospitality was provided by the Unesco.

APPENDIX XXXI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao Vice-Chairman, UGC.	(a) Australia	16-7-81	31-7-81	To visit a few important Australian Universities under UGC cultural Exchange Programme.	Hospitality was provided by Australian Government and Singapore Government Rs. 18,714 for Sections Delhi-Madras-Singapore - Sydney-Brisbane - Sydney - Madras-Delhi + by UGC.
		(b) Bangladesh	20-1-82	22-1-82	To attend the COSTED meeting.	International air-ticket both ways and hospitality was provided by COSTED.
		(c) Singapore/ Kuala-lumpur	4-3-82	7-3-82	To attend the meeting of Asian Physical Society and COSTED.	-do-
3.	Shri L.R. Mal, Offg. Dy. Secretary.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea.	8-7-81	20-7-81	Included in the delegation to visit of official delegation to Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	International Air Fare met by UGC in Indian rupees and the foreign currency given by Indian Embassy at Seoul and Pyongyang.
4.	Dr. C.P. Srivastava, Education Officer.	U.K.	For 9 months w.e.f. 7-10-81		Training under Queen Elizabeth House Visiting Fellowship for 1981-82 at Oxford University UK for 9 months w.e.f. 7-10-81.	British Council

